

Selections from the Records of the Madras Government.

No. XVIII.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL DISPENSARIES,

SESSION 1868-69.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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1869

No. 281.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL,

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

FORT SAINT GEORGE, 28th July 1869.

From

W. MACKENZIE, ESQ., M.D.,

Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department,

Fort Saint George,

To

THE HONORABLE R. S. ELLIS, C.B.,

Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department,

Fort Saint George.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, herewith, the Returns of sick treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of this Presidency during the year 1868, with extracts from the Reports of the Medical Officers in charge of those Institutions, and from the Inspection Reports of Deputy Inspectors-General.

2. The public health throughout the year, so far as these Reports and Returns may be accepted as a criterion of it, was on the whole good; and notwithstanding the very scanty rain-fall in many parts of the country, it does not appear that there was any marked scarcity of the necessaries of life.

3. The year under review was, like that preceding it, remarkable for a general immunity from cholera. No serious outbreak of this disease is reported in any of the districts, and the total number of deaths from it among in and out-patients, recorded in the Returns now submitted, is only eighty-two.

4. In Madras itself only thirteen deaths occurred during the whole year from cholera; and for nine months, (from April to December,) two cases only were reported—a fact without precedent in the history of the town.

5. In the Salem District an outbreak of cholera was reported in January, which at first seemed to assume such alarming proportions, that extra medical aid was sent from Madras at the Collector's request. The disease, however, proved so remarkably amenable to treatment, and the mortality so unprecedentedly small, (under nine per cent.) that the inference is the epidemic must have been chiefly, if not entirely, one of bilious cholera or choleraic diarrhoea.

6. In Kamptee and its neighbourhood cholera prevailed in an epidemic form, but to no great extent, in the mouths of June and July.

In the Hyderabad country, scattered cases occurred in various places from the month of July onwards ; and in November it made its appearance in Secunderabad, whence, in about a fortnight, it spread to the city of Hyderabad, where it is said to have caused considerable mortality.

7. In the south two outbreaks are reported : one in South Arcot, the other in the Madura District ; but both appear to have been very local, and of a rather mild type.

8. With the above exceptions, no epidemic of cholera is reported in any part of the Madras Presidency during the year 1868, nor did the disease make its appearance at any of the festivals or fairs held during that year ; on all of which occasions sanitary precautions were most successfully adopted.

9. Small-pox was pretty generally prevalent, but not to the same extent as in the previous year, or in so severe a form except in the town of Madras, where, especially in the first and second quarters, it caused great mortality. In Triplicane particularly the type of the disease is reported as very severe, generally confluent and often malignant.

10. Malarious fevers are reported as prevalent in North Arcot, in the Nellore District, in the neighbourhood of Anantapoor, and in a part of the Madura Collectorate ; also in Canara, (conjoined with dysentery) during the monsoon months. In the Kurnool District fevers are reported as less prevalent in 1868, than during the three previous years.

11. The accompanying Returns show a net increase of 23,192 in the total of patients treated in Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1868, as compared with 1867. Of this increase 1,681 is due to in-patients, and 21,491 to out-patients. The actual numbers treated during the year were :—

In-patients	...	...	...	17,658
Out-patients	...	...	...	280,800
Total...				298,458

12. The working of these Institutions has, therefore, been satisfactory as compared with the previous year ; but as the "total treated" still falls somewhat short of the annual average from 1857 to 1866, it would not seem that they are, on the whole, extending their operations, unless, indeed, the general adoption, in the last-named year, of a uniform system of registration, by which out-patients were prevented from figuring over and over again as new admissions, while under a course

of treatment, has made this class of patients appear much less numerous than it seemed to be under the system which had previously been in force in many of the Dispensaries. This explanation is supported by the fact that, as regards *in-patients alone*, the total treated during the year under review is 306 in *excess* of the annual average referred to.

13. In respect of their financial condition, the Dispensaries are in much the same state as before ; many of them dependent, for the most part, on current subscriptions and the proceeds of the sale of medicines, both very variable and uncertain sources of income. Efforts, however, continue to be made, and it may be hoped will eventually prove successful to place these Institutions on a more satisfactory footing.

14. Of some of the Dispensaries reported last year as having been more or less in difficulties from the insufficiency of their funds, a better account is given in the Reports for 1868. Thus the Dispensaries at Calicut, Guntoor, Manargoody, and Rajahmundry, are now in comparatively easy circumstances.

15. The total funded capital of Mofussil Dispensaries, which amounted to Rupees 4,10,503-15-2 on the 31st December 1867, stood at Rupees 4,05,217-3-8 at the close of 1868. The decrease is owing to the expenditure of a large sum at Palamcottah in building and repairs, and to the purchase of a garden-house at Tranquebar for a new Dispensary.

16. The total capital, inclusive of cash balances uninvested, had risen from Rupees 4,40,236-10-0 to Rupees 4,69,850-9-1, giving a total net increase of Rupees 29,613-15-1.

17. European donations and subscriptions during the year amounted to Rupees 16,545, and those from Natives to Rupees 56,472 ; showing an increase of Rupees 862 in the former, and a decrease of Rupees 13,408 in the latter.

18. The Government contribution to Mofussil Dispensaries amounted to Rupees 1,01,280, being an increase of Rupees 21,845 as compared with the previous year. Of this increase more than half occurs under the head of "Medical Subordinates' salaries," and is owing to the new scale of pay for the Subordinate Medical Department generally which came into operation on the 27th May 1868. The remainder occurs chiefly under the heads "European Medicines" and "Servants' wages."

19. No new Dispensary was opened during the year under review.

20. As regards the Civil Hospitals at the Presidency, the subjoined table shows an increase in their cost of Rupees 26,001-11-11 over the previous year.

TABLE showing some details of the *President's Hospital Expenditure.*

Expenses.	Hospital stop, pages recovered, &c.			Net cost.			Hospital stop, pages recovered,			Hospital stop, pages recovered,			Net cost.					
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			
Black Town, North side...	923	3	2	...	...	...	923	3	2	1,275	2	3	...	...	1,275	2	3	
Tramline...	5,235	0	3	5,235	0	3	5,235	0	3	5,340	13	7	...	...	5,340	13	7	
Vepery...	7,654	5	4	7,654	5	4	7,448	5	4	9,533	0	10	143	8	0	9,389	8	10
Eye-Infirmary...	25,643	3	3	145	14	0	25,497	5	3	20,340	10	7	192	11	0	20,147	15	7
Female Asylum...	933	8	4	...	...	...	933	8	4	915	15	1	...	...	...	915	15	1
General Hospital...	93,232	3	4	4,976	13	11	88,255	5	5	1,06,976	5	8	5,447	7	6	1,01,528	14	2
Leper Hospital...	11,446	4	5	11,446	5	5	11,438	4	11	14,010	4	5	...	...	...	14,010	4	5
Lunatic Asylum...	29,966	14	6	1,125	15	9	28,810	14	9	36,888	4	9	836	5	11	36,051	14	10
Lying-in-Hospital...	23,205	4	6	379	15	0	22,825	5	6	31,354	11	9	787	8	11	30,567	2	10
Male Asylum...	948	11	9	...	...	...	948	11	9	1,419	9	5	...	...	...	1,419	9	5
Native Infirmary...	12,448	12	10	...	...	...	12,448	12	10	10,149	4	5	...	...	...	10,149	4	5
Total...	2,11,637	7	8	6,842	10	2	2,04,794	13	6	2,38,204	2	9	7,407	9	4	2,30,796	9	5
Total {	In-patients...	7,624		Out do. ...			In-patients... 8,459			Out do. ... 45,276			General Total... 53,775					
General Total...	64,230																	

Difference of increase of Net cost over the year 1867 is Rupees 26,001.11-11.

21. Of this increase, Rupees 9,504-13-1 occurs under the heads "Medical Officers' salaries," and "Medical Subordinates' salaries." The former of these items varies from year to year according to the rank and standing in the service of the Officers in charge of the several Hospitals, and the increase in the latter is due to the new scale of pay for the Subordinate Medical Department which has already been mentioned.

22. Almost the whole remainder of the increase occurs under the two heads "Dieting sick," and "Annual supplies." The extra cost of diets is readily explained by the increase of 875 in the number of in-patients treated in these Hospitals during the year under review as compared with 1867. The excess under the head of "Annual supplies" is owing to large additional supplies of clothing, bedding, and Hospital furniture having been found necessary for the General Hospital, the Leper Hospital, and the Lunatic Asylum.

23. The following tables showing detail the financial condition of the several Institutions, the number of patients treated in 1868 as compared with previous years, and the admissions of in and out-patients arranged in four classes or castes, at the several Dispensaries.

TOTAL.				GENERAL TOTAL.		
IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.		IN AND OUT-PATIENTS.		
Females.	Percentage of females to males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of females to males.
...	...	1,953	963	49·30	1,953	963
...	...	289	132	45·67	289	132
52	33·76	4,843	1,174	24·24	4,997	1,226
42	59·15	1,195	303	25·35	1,266	345
69	31·79	2,979	967	32·46	3,196	1,036
20	22·72	...	...	...	88	20
...	...	3,295	1,421	43·12	3,295	1,421
57	79·16	3,614	817	22·49	3,686	874
18	30	1,985	579	29·16	2,045	597
72	46·45	6,741	2,020	39·96	6,896	2,092
47	49·51	2,459	472	19·19	2,575	519
...	...	...	...	...	58	...
237	50·02	3,802	3,020	79·43	4,274	3,257
41	39·42	4,136	1,595	38·56	4,240	1,636
69	62·72	3,729	1,247	33·44	3,839	1,316
13	46·42	2,098	806	38·41	2,126	819
56	49·87	828	457	55·19	965	513
52	41·6	5,705	2,246	39·36	5,830	2,298
8	11·59	3,439	2,158	62·91	3,499	2,166
94	34·68	4,525	2,571	56·81	4,796	2,665
5	500	1,766	885	50·11	1,786	890
32	57·14	880	420	47·72	936	452
66	35·86	3,451	1,650	47·81	3,635	1,716
25	48·07	1,704	393	23·06	1,756	418
17	37·77	1,234	382	30·95	1,279	399
64	26·12	4,179	1,797	43·00	4,424	1,861
10	196	2,538	786	30·96	2,589	796
...	...	1,313	692	52·703	1,313	692
50	52·08	5,575	3,437	61·65	5,671	3,487
...	...	3,374	3,791	112·35	3,374	3,791
...
225	25·00	2,102	6,413	305·09	2,111	6,638
205	76·77	9,911	4,641	46·82	10,178	4,846
214	110·30	3,880	2,016	51·95	4,074	2,230
88	60·58	1,089	1,146	105·23	1,226	1,229
274	...	...	...	...	274	...
293	11·002	4,670	1,794	38·41	7,333	2,087
9	12·16	•	...	...	74	9
21	42·85	•	...	...	49	21
1,483	...	...	...	...	1,483	...
...	...	...	...	318	...	...
525	60·69	•	...	•	865	525
...

Comparative Table of the Sick treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, showing the annual average treated for ten years, and that for 1867 and 1868; also the Increase and Decrease in 1868.

	CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.			Annual average treated from 1857 to 1866.	Treated in 1867.	Treated in 1868.	Increase over 1867.	Decrease under 1867.
	In-patients.	Out do.	Out do.					
Adonie	1,373	3,006	1,683
Anantapur
Bellary	201	483	435	48
Berhampore	202	200	217	17
Calicut	3,941	5,814	6,078	264
Do. Leper and Small-pox Hospital	111	202	125	77
Chellumbrum	1,992	1,923	1,553	870
Chicacole	352	308	296	12
Chingleput	4,976	4,003	3,964	39
Chittoor	113	110	121	11
Cocanada

Comparative Table of the Sick treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, &c.—(Continued.)

Comparative Tables of the Sick treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, &c.—(Concluded.)

Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Annual average treated from 1857 to 1866.		Treated in 1867.	Treated in 1868.	Increase over 1867.	Decrease under 1867.
	In	Out				
Lunatic Asylum;	82	156	181	25
Lying-in-Hospital	1,302	1,135	1,590	455
Male Asylum
Native Infirmary
Magura
Madras Civil Institutions
Manargoody
Mangalore
Masulipatam
Mercara
Munjeri
Mayaveram
Negapatam

Comparative Table of the Sick treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, &c.—(Continued.)

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.		Annual aver. age treated from 1857 to 1866.	Treated in 1867.	Treated in 1868.	Increase over 1867.	Decrease under 1867.
Seeviseshapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total... { In-Patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Out-Patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Total...	304,942	275,266	298,458	50,412	27,220	23,192
				Net Increase.		

APPENDIX.

ADONIE.

Extract from Medical Report by 2nd Class Hospital-Assistant S. R.
JEEYAROOSAWMY GAROO.

"The house used as a Civil Dispensary at this station remains in the same state as at last report, and I am happy to say that J. Kelsall, Esq., Head Assistant Collector of this Division, has lately written to the Collector of Bellary to order the late Deputy Collector's Office at this station for the accommodation of the Civil Dispensary, as the proposed building is more commodious than the present one, and there is ample room for the location of the in-patients.

"The total number of cases treated as out-door patients at this Institution during the past year amounted to 2,916, with ninety remaining at last report makes the total 3,006 ; of these 2,963 were cured, eight relieved, four absented, two died, and twenty-nine still remain under treatment ; the average daily number of sick is thirty-eight.

"The climate of Adonie was throughout the year generally healthy, and there were no discernible atmospheric changes or influences at work to account for the visitation of small-pox, but it may be attributed to the filthiness of the town, notwithstanding the care taken by the Municipality to keep the town in a proper sanitary condition, and prevent such epidemic occurrences.

"Small-pox has prevailed in an epidemic form, of a modified nature, in the talook, from March to August, subsequently disappeared and re-appeared in December, the mortality was very slight."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General J. H.
ORR, M.D., dated 7th March 1869.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—"The Dispensary still occupies a house that was formerly the Moonsiff's Court, and which is situated in a nar-

row street in nearly the centre of the town. This building is old, and at present in bad repair, a portion of the back wall having fallen down during last monsoon; and as a new Dispensary is about to be built, the Committee do not consider it advisable to do more to the present building than merely to make it habitable. The rooms on either side of the Surgery or Dispensary-room, and which were formerly occupied by the Dresser and his family, have now, at the suggestion of the Collector, been converted into two wards for the reception of in-patients, a purpose for which, from their defective and insufficient means of ventilation, they are in every respect particularly ill-adapted. An open verandah-room on one side of the Court-yard, and which has been hitherto used as a cook-room, would, in my opinion, make, with a few trifling and inexpensive alterations, a much better ward. I have pointed out to the Tahsildar what these alterations need consist in, and he has promised me to lay the matter before the Managing Committee.

"The project of building a new Dispensary and Hospital has now advanced so far that an application has been lately submitted to the Collector for the grant of a suitable site, and he has been at the same time solicited to use his influence to obtain from Government a grant-in-aid, equivalent to the amount locally contributed, viz., Rupees 2,136, and of which Rupees 1,351 have already been collected. The Municipal Commission have done much towards improving the sanitary condition of the town, four public latrines have been built, and an establishment of twenty-four sweepers and twelve carts are now maintained for sweeping and cleansing the streets."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"Supported entirely by voluntary contributions. The Financial Statement shows a balance in hand at the end of last year of Rupees 1,451-11-0."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"There were no remarks in the Hospital book calling for particular notice."

ANANTAPOOR.

Extract from Medical Report by 2nd Class Hospital-Assistant P.
MAUREEMOOTOO.

"The working of the Dispensary at this station has been on the whole satisfactory throughout the year, that is, from January to December 1868. The accompanying Return will show that there had been a slight fall in the attendance; the number of admissions during the

year was 421 against 478 of the last year, and this, I consider, is owing to the supply of fever-pills to the inhabitants in general by the Revenue authorities.

" During the six months of the year, that is, from June to November, the inhabitants of this town and the adjoining villages suffered a great deal from fever and ophthalmia, and most of these sought remedies from the Dispensary and found relief.

" I have been given to understand by the Tahsildar of Anantapoore that he (the Tahsildar), under the orders of the Collector, has opened a Subscription List, and circulated to all the different Government officials and inhabitants of Anantapoore, and that a sum of Rupees 500 per annum is expected, which will come to operation as soon as it is approved of by the Collector."

BELLARY.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon-Major J. B. STEVENS.

" The working of the Institution during the past year has been very satisfactory ; the number of cases that came under treatment have been of in-patients 206, of out-patients 6,017 ; of the former there is an increase of twelve, of the latter an increase of 270, which is considerable compared with former years. The description of in-patients have, for the most part, been of the lower and poorest classes, and many came from long distances for treatment. All description of castes, from the highest to the lowest, attend as out-patients.

" There has been no epidemic of any kind. Bellary and the surrounding districts appear to have been very healthy. Fever in some of the talooks still prevalent. No cholera has been reported.

" The funds of the Institution are only a few rupees more than the last year. Subscriptions are collected, though with difficulty ; the Sub-Committee meet once a month to audit the accounts, and to carry out any improvement that I might recommend. It is very desirable that this Institution should be removed to a more central part of the station, and I have been given to understand that 6,000 Rupees could be raised for a new Hospital, but that sum will not be sufficient, unless the Government will afford assistance. I am of opinion, as soon as the Lock-Hospital is removed from the Civil Dispensary compound, many more patients would avail themselves of the benefits of the Institution, and especially when I can establish a Lying-in-ward, which is much

wanted ; also much inconvenience is experienced in the want of a Dead-house."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General J. H. ORR, M.D., dated 8th March 1869.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—"The defective construction and faulty situation of the present Hospital has been repeatedly pointed out and brought to notice, and the necessity for erecting a new Dispensary has, for some years past, been fully recognized. The want of the necessary funds has hitherto stood in the way of any thing being done, but Dr. Stevens informs me that he believes Rupees 6,000 could now be collected for this purpose, and if Government could be induced to give a grant-in-aid, the work might at once be commenced with."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"The Dispensary is supported by voluntary contributions and subscriptions. The Financial Statement shows a balance to the credit of the Institution at the end of last year of Rupees 2,270-3-2, and of which Rs. 2,100 have been placed in deposit in the Madras Branch Bank, Bellary, and Rupees 158-10-8 in the Government Savings' Bank."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"The remarks in the Visitors' book merely testify to the usual cleanly condition of the Dispensary."

BERHAMPORE.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant-Surgeon L. C. NANNEY.

"It is now nearly ten months since I took over charge of the Civil Dispensary from Honorary Assistant-Surgeon J. S. Howard, and during that time great changes have taken place, and improvements have been made in every thing connected with this Institution. The building at that time was in much want of repair. I proposed it to Mr. Carmichael, the Collector, and improvements were accordingly commenced at once. Some time prior to this an outer verandah had been sanctioned, but was not commenced with. I accordingly set about it, and the work began almost immediately.

"The Dispensary is inconveniently situated, as it is about a mile distant from the Cantonment; it is west from the town of Berhampore,

and surrounded nearly on all sides by paddy; south of the building is the Aska road, which separates it from one of the worst portions of the town. As far then as the situation of the building is concerned, it is neither convenient for those attending it, nor good in a sanitary point of view.

"The building is of the ordinary description of Native Hospital, consisting of a central portion or body, which contains Surgery, Store, and Operating-room, with male and female wards on either side; the male ward is capable of containing eight patients, allowing seventy-four square feet to each patient; the female ward will accommodate six patients, allowing seventy-two square feet to each female. The walls are high, and it is lighted and ventilated by roof ventilation and by doors and windows. The roof ventilation was very good so far, but I found that during the rains the floors of the wards were completely flooded. I mentioned this circumstance to the Collector, and proposed that the evil should be remedied as early as possible. The Engineer of the district agreed with me, when I suggested that an eave-board should be placed along either side of the ridge, so as to prevent the rain from being blown in when the wind came from certain directions. It was done shortly afterwards, and proved a success. The flooring of the whole Hospital has been renewed, and an additional dead-house has been erected at one end of the Hospital compound; the former one I have converted into a Store-room. A sky-light has been placed in the roof of the central portion of the building, which now throws down light into the Surgery, which, prior to this change, was almost in utter darkness. The whole of the building itself has been white-washed, the doors and windows repaired and made secure with fastenings, etc. The side wards, of which there are four, are kept for special cases, and they have also undergone complete renovation. The cook-rooms have been thoroughly cleansed and repaired. The male and female latrines have also been re-floored and white-washed, and the whole building with its out-buildings now present an appearance more like that of a European than of a Native Hospital. During the time that these improvements were going on, I had some huts, which had been used during the famine which prevailed in 1866, made habitable, and in these I placed the patients, until the completion of the repairs. I had some iron cots made and added to the few then in use, and completed the number required for both wards."

"I also proposed that the Dresser should have quarters erected opposite to the Hospital, as he now resides, and has done so for the last eight years, one mile distant from his work; my suggestions were readily

acceded to, the Dresser's quarters have this very day been commenced with.

" Of the admissions into Hospital during the past year, there have been 125 in-patients and 1,553 out-patients, which, when compared with the previous year, shows a decrease of seventy-seven in-patients and 370 out-patients. However, we need not wonder at this, when we take into consideration the healthy condition of the whole station and Cantonment, there not being a disease prevalent of any description with the exception of a few cases of measles, and that of a very mild type; not a single death having occurred.

" With regard to the climate of Berhampore, I must say that during the last two years no epidemic of any kind has prevailed. The maximum temperature has been $93\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and the minimum 70° ; 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches of rain has fallen during the year, being an increase of eight inches when compared with the previous year 1867. There has been a total absence of the north-east monsoon, which will, I fear, prove rather serious, as grains of different kinds have already risen considerably in price; much is being done by the Municipal Commission to improve the general appearance and sanitary condition of the station.

" The funds of the Civil Dispensary are in a particularly prosperous condition, having a balance in hand of Rupees 1,390-13-10, which is somewhat less than that of last year; however, we must take into consideration the amount expended on improvements during the last few months. Of late I procured a supply of medicines, and paid for the same out of the funds of the Hospital, thereby saving Government all I could, as the funds of the Institution were in a condition well able to afford it.

" I cannot conclude without mentioning the great assistance and kindness I have on every occasion received from Mr. Carmichael, the Collector."

CALICUT.

Extract from Medical Report by Acting Civil Surgeon
W. A. SMITH, M. D.

" As I only assumed charge of the Civil station of Calicut on the 14th November, the information here given is almost entirely collected from the records of my predecessor, Dr. Brockman.

" The past ten months of the current year have been healthy. The heat during the months of April and May was trying and intense, but the season was healthy, and the District of Malabar was free

from any epidemic disease, with the exception of the first two months of the year when small-pox was very prevalent in the Ponany Talook. At the request of the Collector of Malabar, a Dresser and one of the staff of Vaccinators, under the Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, were ordered into that part of the district, to afford relief to those actually suffering, as well as to carry out vaccination.

" As the past year has witnessed great changes and alterations in the Dispensary, both as regards its internal economy, as well as with regard to its external arrangements, it will be as well as to give verbatim the statement left on record by Assistant-Surgeon E. F. Brockman concerning these matters, as follows :—

' In compliance with a request made to the Collector, a meeting of the subscribers to the Dispensary was called at the Hoozoor Cutcherry in January last, in order to take into consideration the low pecuniary state of the Hospital, and also to decide upon some plan for the immediate improvement and working of the Institution. The condition here referred to has been already represented in my Annual Report upon the Dispensary in December last. The meeting decided that the sum of Rupees 15,000, which I stated in my Annual Report to have lain idle in the Hoozoor Treasury during the year 1867, should be immediately placed in the five per cent. fixed deposit account of the Madras Bank, and the interest to be paid monthly. Within the last two months this sum has been given out on landed security at nine per cent. The meeting then appointed a General Committee of fifteen members and a Managing Committee of three members ; rules for the guidance of the General and Managing Committees, as well as for the governing of the Hospital, were next drawn up, and together with a letter from the Collector to the Government, (in which the condition of the Hospital was fully shown,) were forwarded for their favorable consideration. It was then ruled that the Dispensary should be put into repair by the Department Public Works, according to an estimate drawn up by the Managing Committee ; the rules were at the same time sanctioned and approved of by the Government.

' The sum of Rupees 1,250 was also granted by the Government for the carrying out of these repairs. The work of repairing the building was commenced on the 20th February, and was completed by the middle of October. The monsoon hindered the progress of the work for two or three months.

' The entire Hospital has had asphalte laid down in the place of the old chunam floors. The coating of tar, which had been laid upon

the wall of the Hospital, both within and without, has been removed, and the building has been thoroughly white-washed. A series of open spaces were made in the walls of the wards at their upper part, for the purposes of ventilation. The Surgery has been very considerably improved by the removal of the pillar which occupied the centre of the room, and by the addition of two sky-lights in the back part of the Surgery. The building formerly used as a place of confinement for lunatics, and which was divided into six compartments by cross walls, has been altered and converted into one large spacious ward capable of accommodating eight patients.

'The two latrines which were never used, (and which were attached to the building just mentioned,) have been converted into store-rooms. The old latrine, which was used both by the male and female patients, has been enlarged and improved, and is reserved for the use of the women; while a new latrine has been erected at the eastern and opposite extremity of the compound for the use of the male patients. The well has been cleaned and replastered, and a large cistern has been built adjoining it for holding water, in order to facilitate and lighten the labour of drawing water for gardening purposes. While the buildings have been altered and improved, the grounds of the Hospital have not been left unattended to. The front portion of the ground has been designed and laid out as an ornamental garden for flowers, while grounds on the eastern and western sides of the main building have been laid out and planted with vegetables for the use of the diets of the patients. Some benefit has been already derived from this plan. A gardener, who attends to the grounds, is paid for from the Dispensary Funds. The entrance gate has been very considerably improved, and a wicket-gate has also been made. The front boundary wall, which was formerly painted black, has been scraped and white-washed.'

"The total funded capital, on the 31st December, amounted to Rupees 26,000, giving a permanent income to this Institution of Rupees 2,295 per annum.

"The increase of permanent income during the year has amounted, therefore, to Rupees 665 per annum.

"The above income gives Rupees 191-4-0 per mensem for the support of the Institution, which, with private subscriptions, sale of medicines, etc., is amply sufficient for the working of the establishment.

"During the past year 286 patients have been treated in the Hospital, and 3,964 as out-patients.

• "The average daily number of sick in Hospital has been seventeen

nearly, while those treated outside have amounted daily to 39·35. A larger number would have been treated as in-patients had not the building, as explained above, been undergoing repair during a part of the year.

"Several capital operations were performed during the year, besides a large number of minor ones."

CALICUT LEPER HOSPITAL.

"The total number of cases treated in this Hospital during the past year amounts to eighty-one, of which number five died. The average daily sick has been fourteen.

"Of the admissions, seventeen cases were of the scaly form of the disease, twenty-eight simple ulcerative, fourteen ulcerative with obliteration, eighteen diffuse tubercular, and four nodular. The deaths occurred chiefly in those patients suffering from the ulcerative form of the disease."

CALICUT SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

"During the past year thirty-seven cases have been admitted into this Hospital, of which eleven died. My predecessor, Dr. Brockman, who was in charge of the station up to the 14th November states, that of the number treated, three are stated to have been vaccinated, while one had suffered from the disease on a former occasion. These four cases recovered. Of the entire number treated, eleven terminated fatally. The number treated during the same months of the preceding year exceeded that treated during the period under review this year by sixteen. I judge this to be due to the non-appearance of the disease as an epidemic throughout the Malabar District generally, and especially as regards the station of Calicut and its neighbourhood in the latter months of the period above-mentioned."

CHELLUMBRUM.

Extract from Medical Report by Second Class Hospital-Assistant
P. RAGAVA RAU, No. 471.

"I have much pleasure in being able to report favourably of the working of the Dispensary established at Chellumbrum on the 2nd of December 1867.

"The Dispensary was opened in a house situated in the centre of the town by a large number of the respectable inhabitants of the town, and the officials of the talook.

"I believe a sum of money was subscribed by them, and an equivalent amount was granted by the Government, and the Dispensary established on the same footing as the other Mofussil Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency.

"Chellumbrum is a large and densely populated Native town; from there being a large temple in it and considered very sacred, and being situated in a rice-yielding district, numbers of Hindoos who would not settle in other districts settle down here.

"The number of patients who received medical aid from the opening of the Dispensary to the 31st December 1868, amounts to 5,188, or an average about 400 patients per month; the patients were of different castes of both sexes, and more than one-third were brought for treatment after their constitutions were broken down by disease, and after they had been given up by their Native Vyties or Doctors, who principally seem to have administered mercury and other strong bazaar medicines; these patients principally suffered from venereal diseases, and received much relief and alleviation from this Institution. The other diseases treated were of stomach and bowel-complaints, sore-eyes, abscesses, ulcers, rheumatism, etc., etc. After a few months of the establishment of the Dispensary, the inhabitants saw the cures performed, and availed themselves of the benefits of European medicines; and now fully appreciate it, and repose confidence in our mode of treatment. The outdoor calls among the families of the higher classes of the town, including those of the priests of the temple called Theetchathers, were numerous. Medical aid was afforded to the public servants of the Talook Cutcherry, Moonsiff's Court, and Police establishment; no separate account is kept of this, and they are all included as out-patients.

"There are two festivals performed in the year in the aforesaid temple, one in the month of June, and the other in December, when large crowds of people assemble from all parts of Southern India and Ceylon, and generally cholera makes its appearance, and makes dreadful ravages on these occasions. It has not been known that, on any one of these occasions, cholera has been free at these festivals; but I am happy to say that since the establishment of the Dispensary not one case has occurred in the town; this is partly owing to the sanitary measures that have been carried out by the officers of Government. Only one case was brought in from Trinomally, and no sooner I heard of it I repaired to the spot, administered stimulants, but to no effect, as the patient was too far gone. I had the evacuations removed and buried."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General

J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 6th February 1869.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—“The conservancy is like that of all Native towns at which there is no Municipality; that is bad. There is generally much refuse in the streets, and I could not discover any thing approaching to systematic drainage.”

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—“The building now occupied as the Civil Dispensary is a Native house near to the centre of the town, for which a rent of Rupees 7 monthly is paid. The Hospital-Assistant attached resides in a portion of the house. The place allotted for the Dispensary is a court, adjoining which is merely an open broad roofed verandah, supported on wooden pillars, with numerous pigeon-holes and two recesses or cub-boards in the walls. The accommodation is by no means of a suitable description. The Institution affords aid to out-patients only.”

11. *Nature, character, and condition of bedding and furniture.*—“There is no furniture belonging to the Dispensary, except a small rough deal-wood table of inconvenient form, and a small bench for the patients.”

19. *Recommendations made regarding the Dispensary.*—“The want of proper Dispensary furniture was represented by the Hospital-Assistant to the Collector and Sub-Collector, but without any satisfactory result.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“By interest of invested funds and sale of medicines. The income for 1868 has been, interest of money invested, Rupees 225-8-0; proceed of sale of medicines, Rupees 17—total Rupees 242-8-0.

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—“The remarks in the Visitors' book generally favourable to the Hospital-Assistant and character of the Dispensary.”

CHICACOLE.

Extract from Medical Report by Apothecary D. GILLESPIE.

“The Dispensary has given relief during the year 1868 to 4,500 patients, i.e., 129 in and 4,431 out-patients, exhibiting an increase of

573 out-patients from last year ; of which 23 are Europeans and 104 East Indians.

"I am glad to say that there has been no cholera during the past year, only three cases of eruptive fevers (under the head of rubeola) were admitted as in-patients, and very few isolated cases occurred in the town.

"The prevailing diseases during the year were fevers, rheumatic affections, diarrhoea, dysentery, and ulcers.

"At the recommendation of the Meeting held on the 11th June 1868, a bath-room has been added, at a cost of Rupees 50, to the female ward, which is very useful; also a small room for preserving dry-earth at a cost of Rupees 9-15-9.

"The Dispensary is supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum, K.C.S.I., in addition to the European and Native gentlemen subscribers mentioned in last Report.

"The town is very much improved since my last report, the municipal operations are carried out better now."

CHINGLEPUT.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant-Surgeon D. R.
THOMPSON, M.D.

"The admissions for the year are, compared with those of the previous year, as follow :—

	1867.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
In-patients	71	78	7	...
Out-patients	3,694	2,563	...	531

"From the figures above it will be seen that there is a decrease in the number of out-patients, and a small increase in the in-patient department; the former owing, no doubt, to the very healthy state of the district, as every attention was given to those who did apply for treatment with the object both of giving them relief and making the Dispensary popular.

"The station was entirely free from any epidemic attacks, and not a single case of cholera was reported.

"The Institution, as usual, is principally supported by the Europeans of the station, though within the last two months the Natives have given more liberally towards it."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General

J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 12th December 1868.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—“There are no conservancy arrangements in the station; the town is tolerably clean; the Hospital is kept very clean by the servants; directed the removal of rubbish, weeds, etc., from the gardens on either side to the rear of the compound.”

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—“This is a large well-constructed and arranged building, in good condition, and in a convenient situation, sufficient for about forty patients; at present there are three patients, two males and one female; seldom more than five or six. Funds will not admit of more; applicants, however, are few, and it is not often that they are refused admission.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“By a monthly subscription, averaging about 24 Rupees, 10 or 11 of which is contributed by Natives. The Medical Officer and some of the European Officers subscribe.”

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—“One visit each by the late and present Judge; since last inspection remarks satisfactory.”

CHITTOOR.

Extract from Medical Report by Civil Surgeon J. B. FLEMING.

“The Return appended will show that during the year 1868, while there has been an increase of in-patients, there has been a decrease of out-patients:—

1867.		1868.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Total treated.		Total treated.		In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
176	10,091	243	8,826	67	...	...	1,265

The decrease in the number of out-patients is attributed to the

general health of the community in the station and immediately surrounding district having been better during the past than in the preceding year, and also to the prices of food having been less for the greater part of its course; this seems corroborated by a reference to the Returns of 1866, in which the total in-patients treated were 133, and out-patients 6,235.

"No epidemic of cholera or small-pox occurred in the station during the year.

"In Palmanair and Suddum a number of cases of fever occurred, and medicines were supplied to those places at the request of the Civil Department."

"Financial Statement.—I append a financial statement of the Dispensary, as furnished by the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury, showing a balance of Rupees 4,119-6-5 at the credit of the Dispensary fund. The Collector and all the officials of the station give the Institution a hearty and interested support; but as the station of Chittoor itself is not a large place, and there are very few people of abundant means in it, whilst there are also Dispensaries at Vellore and Raneepett, it cannot be expected to obtain the amount of means which the sole Dispensary of a district with a large town and a wealthier community might naturally enjoy."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General

J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 16th January 1869.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.—*"The ground is much disfigured by refuse, and soiled with ordure. The fort is a thoroughfare. The whole is at once to be thoroughly cleaned and levelled by convicts, and fenced. A Police Ward for twenty-four beds has been built near the Dispensary. It is clean and in order—nine patients. No other buildings or habitations in the fort."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.—*"By invested funds and monthly subscriptions. Not deficient in any way."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.—*"Remarks by European and Native authority generally satisfactory. The uncleanly state of the ground and fort is generally noticed; there are remarks by

Police Officers, and one or two others who are not called upon to enter their opinions. Directed that only civil authorities and supporters of the Institution be permitted to sign the Visitors' book."

COCANADA.

Extract from Medical Report by Acting Civil Surgeon C. Doig.

"The additions recommended to be made to the Dispensary in 1866 were commenced in April last; but I am sorry to say that the work, which is being executed by the Public Works Department, is still in a very incomplete state, having been almost at a stand-still since June, and I am afraid some months more will elapse before it is finished.

"The building occupied by the Apothecary was offered by Government to the Committee of the Dispensary as an adjunct to the Institution, and the offer has been thankfully accepted.

"Notwithstanding the entire failure of the north-east monsoon, the temperature was more equable than during former years, and the health of the inhabitants of the town has been unusually good.

"The district appears to have been quite free from cholera during the past year, but I regret to say small-pox has been exceedingly prevalent and very destructive, and I am certain that nothing short of compulsory vaccination will save the people from this dreadful and loathsome disease.

"There has been a considerable increase in both classes of patients treated during the year as compared with 1867, and the number of inpatients would have been even greater, had we not been deprived of the use of the female ward, which was unroofed for the purpose of having an addition made to the building.

"The Municipal Commissioners, with their limited means, are doing all in their power to benefit the towns, but a great deal yet remains to be done; and I regret that the funds will not admit of a Lock Hospital being established at this port, where one is so very necessary.

"The Zemindar of Pittapur continues a warm supporter of the Institution, and I am happy to be able to state that the finances are in a very satisfactory state, the receipts having exceeded the ordinary disbursements by Rupees 852-1-8; out of this sum Rupees 646-10-7 have been expended in building a bath-room and latrine, and in putting a fence round the Apothecary's quarters, leaving a balance of Rupees

205-7-1 clear profit, which has been added to the amount that was remaining in last account.

"The Pittapur Zemindar's donation of Rupees 2,000, which was made over to the Department of Public Works about fifteen months ago, is not included in this statement."

"SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, COCANADA.

"There were fifty-eight seamen, all Europeans, under treatment during the past year, being an increase of eighteen in the year before; out of this number, I am sorry to say, three cases terminated fatally, no death having occurred for three years previously.

"A bath-room has been erected, for the use of the seamen, at a cost of Rupees 370, and the funds of the Hospital continue in a satisfactory condition, as will be seen from the financial statement."

COCHIN.

Extract from Medical Report by Civil Surgeon G. E. WHITTON, M.B.

"During the year under review 6,822 out-patients have been treated, and 709 cases of sickness have been admitted as in-patients of the Civil Dispensary. The numbers treated in the previous year were 323 in-patients and 3,944 out-patients, so that there has been an increase in the number of persons treated in the year 1868 as compared with that of 1867, of 386 in-patients and 2,878 out-patients.

"The great increase in the numbers treated shows how very popular the Institution has become, and I may add that it appears daily to advance in the estimation of the public.

"A considerable amount of interest has been taken by many of the residents of the town, and in the Visitors' book are recorded the names of forty-seven visitors, together with the remarks made by them. A copy of these entries is herewith appended. I have encouraged these visits as much as possible, as it is not only a source of pleasure to me to show what is being done, but the sick like to see that there are people in a higher station than their own who take an interest in what concerns them.

"Amongst other reasons that account for the popularity of the Dispensary, I might mention one in particular—one which has not, I fear, met with as much attention as it deserves in the management of Hospitals

for Natives. I refer to the system adopted here of separating castes and classes, and also to the treatment of loathsome or objectionable cases in wards set apart for them. In my opinion too much care cannot be taken in this direction, and feel sure that a considerable portion of the popularity of the Dispensary is due to this cause. I may also add that a large share of its popularity is due to the exertions of First Class Hospital-Assistant Massilamony, who has entered fully into all my plans connected with the advancement of the Hospital and the treatment of the sick.

"In a financial point of view, I have every reason to be satisfied with the past year's operation. In the month of March last, the Collector of Malabar visited Cochin, and, at my request, called a meeting of the towns-people, the object of which was to explain to the wealthier portion of our Native community the necessity and desirability of collecting a sufficient sum to endow, or partially endow, the Civil Dispensary. The result of this meeting was the collection of Rupees 1,509.

"I am sorry to say that the monthly Subscription List shows the names of only very few Native subscribers. The system of giving charity in this way does not apparently find favour with the Natives of this country ; however, it might be said that indirectly they contribute to the working of the Institution to a very large extent, and I wish to call attention to the fact that out of a total of 709 in-patients admitted during the past year, 499 dieted themselves whilst in Hospital at their own expense, thus, at any rate, saving a considerable outlay from our funds.

"In the month of August last I brought to the notice of the Collector, through the Dispensary Committee, the desirability of forming a Sailors' Hospital at this port, and the Chief Secretary to Government on his late visit here gave me every encouragement to hope that Government would sanction its formation. With some prospects of a railway being brought to Cochin, we may fairly look forward to increased trade and a consequent increase in the number of ships annually visiting this port ; at present there is no accommodation for people of this class, for even were it desirable to admit Sailors into the Civil Dispensary there is literally no room for them there. During the year under review, the Small-pox Hospital, consisting of two wards, has been used for the reception of people in a superior station in life, who would not willingly mix with the ordinary inmates of the Dispensary. There has been no small-pox since early in 1867, so that I have been able to utilize these wards in this way.

"The health of the town has been good during the past year, provisions have been cheap, and labour abundant. We have had no epidemics of small-pox or cholera. The Municipal Commissioners have, during the same period, effected a great deal in the way of sanitary reform, although a good deal yet remains to be done. Owing to their exertions, the town has assumed so cleanly an appearance that visitors constantly remark on its improved condition. Dust-carts visit the principal thoroughfares daily, and suitable latrines have been erected in many parts of the town. In addition to these fixed latrines, there are movable ones; these consist of something like a sentry-box on wheels, with a suitable opening in the bottom of it; daily, or as often as may be required, a fresh hole is dug, the old one is closed, and the latrine is moved over the fresh excavation. They have been found to answer so well that there are at present fourteen of them in different parts of the town; of course care is taken not to place them in the vicinity of wells.

"The Vaccinator appointed in the latter part of 1867, as noticed in last Report, has been employed throughout the year; 507 cases have been vaccinated, of which 325 were successful.

"No epidemic of cholera or small-pox has visited the town during the past year; but from the month of May until October ophthalmia was very prevalent, and during these months no less than 315 cases were treated at the Civil Dispensary. No other epidemic occurred during the year.

"As usual, so far as numbers go, vermes heads the list. It is extraordinary how very common the disease is in this part of the coast, and how many diseases it will simulate. A patient will present himself with apparently one of the following diseases: dysentery, diarrhoea, anasarca, indigestion, colic, intermittent fever, or lumbago; the disease may eventually prove to have been caused from the presence of ascarides, and so well have I become aware of this fact, that invariably when in doubt I commence the treatment with a few grains of santonine, followed by a dose of castor-oil. With young children I do not find so much difficulty in diagnosing the disease. If the history of the case shows that, previous to present suspicious symptoms, the child suffered from fever on several consecutive evenings, I look upon this as the surest diagnostic sign in a doubtful case.

A list of operations performed at the Civil Dispensary during the year is also herewith appended."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General

J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 17th December 1868.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—“The conservancy in the immediate neighbourhood of the Dispensary is good, beyond that limit it is otherwise. The Native dwellings and their vicinity are almost invariably foul, drainage bad. The crowded state of the inhabitants of Muttencherry and its proximity near to the backwater is most unfavourable to proper and satisfactory conservancy. I am informed, however, that the Municipal authorities are endeavouring to improve the insanitary condition adverted to. The European and Eurasian portion of the town of Cochin is generally well attended to. There is, however, one great nuisance which has not been abolished. I refer to the existence of cess-pools in the houses of many of the inhabitants of Dutch and Portuguese extraction. This evil has obtained for a long course of time, and its removal, though often mooted, has been found a question too difficult to be dealt with practically. An effort should certainly be made by the Municipality to remove this blot on the community of the place, as regards their sanitary condition, for it is impossible, under the circumstances stated, that any other than a polluted atmosphere can exist in the houses referred to, and that such noxious influence can be otherwise than productive of low and dangerous forms of disease.”

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—“The Civil Hospital stands somewhat to the eastward of the European town, between it and the Native town. It is a well raised building, constructed of laterite, with tiled roof. The wards were found clean and well kept; ventilation is by means of numerous doors and windows and eaves. There is also ridge-ventilation. The average cubic space for each patient during the last twelve months has been 900 feet, superficial area fifty-five feet. Drainage chiefly natural, and from the configuration of ground commonly sufficient. There are also a few surface drains which act effectively. Two latrines are in suitable proximity in the compound, they contain dry earth and coal-tarred vessels, and are clean and in fair order. The other out-buildings are a cook-room, store-room, dead-house, and a room for medical stores.”

10. *Hospital baths and lavatories, as to their sufficiency and cleanliness, etc.*—“The quality of drinking water at Cochin is indifferent, and in many instances brackish. A supply for certain classes of the inhabitants is brought from the Alweye river, at a considerable distance.

The supply for Hospital sick is from wells, and is rather brackish, but of better quality than that commonly used by the Native population."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"By voluntary contribution and sale of medicines. Government furnish medicines and medical aid. Nothing deficient."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"The remarks in the Visitors' book have been uniformly of a favourable nature."

COIMBATORE.

Extract from Medical Report by Civil Surgeon WILLIAM
FARQUHAR DAVIS, M. D., F. R. C. S.

Number of Sick.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Remained 31st December 1867	6	48
Admitted since ...	145	5,731
Discharged	131	5,727
Died	14	1
Remaining 31st December 1868	6	39
Average daily number of sick	6.91	26.33

"The past year has been a favourable one in the district and town, whether we consider the seasons or the amount of general health which has obtained in both.

"The Municipality continues to improve Coimbatore; the streets are kept cleanly and regularly swept; the offensive and deadly practice of permitting butchers to kill in, and allowing the refuse of the beasts to pollute the very heart of the town, has been happily done away with. A new and well-tended slaughter-house has been erected, in which all sheep, etc., must, under heavy penalties, be killed, and from which all refuse is daily removed. All bandy-pettahs are being suppressed, and their possessors compensated with pieces of land outside the gates. The one behind the Dispensary, so often referred to in the Reports of the Deputy Inspectors-General, is condemned, and notice of eviction has already been served upon the owner; even the Valan tank, another *bale noire* to sanitary reformers, seems likely to have its condition ameliorated, and such a continuous slope given to its northern bank

that stagnant pools will disappear from it, and the reservoir as it dries will do so regularly and uniformly.

"There has been no decided epidemic of any kind brought to my notice during the year. Towards the end of the period under review, an outbreak of measles took place, but this was chiefly confined to the East Indian part of the community, and no fatal cases occurred as far as I have been able to ascertain.

"Both cholera and small-pox have, as before-mentioned, added this year other victims to their malignant influence; all the talcoks have suffered more or less, the per milleage ranging from 1·540 in Caroor to ·013 in Bowhany, this, on a population of nearly a million and a half, approaches five thousand deaths.

"The Civil Dispensary has continued to progress during the year in every way. The building and enclosure is very different to what it was even a year since; a neat and strong stone-wall surrounds it, pierced by blue painted gates in front and rear; the floor of unequal bricks has, while this is being written, disappeared, and is now replaced by a strong flooring of asphalte; within a few days the ward in which the female patients sleep is about to be re-roofed, and proper ridge-ventilation adopted.

"The management of the Dispensary is now entirely in the hands of Native members, the Zillah Surgeon merely pointing out to the Secretary what improvements are necessary, and they are, as far as the funds go, at once carried out.

"This change in the management has only lately been initiated, and has been so in consequence of meetings held in the Dispensary under the presidency of the Collector. At these meetings the latter officer pointed out the state of the Dispensary funds, and pressed upon the Natives present, most of whom were influential townsmen, and some wealthy merchants, that much more ought to be done for its support, showing that up to this time the monthly subscriptions were almost exclusively given by the European residents, for whose benefit the Dispensary was not meant, and who made no use of it, whereas the Native community, who were almost exclusively benefited by the Institution, contributed as a body little or nothing.

"Whether by these representations the Collector convinced his audience of their lukewarmness, may be a moot-question; but the effect has been to cause a considerable sum to be collected, not only as present donation, but also as subscription—the latter very much more numerous, than has ever previously been the case.

"There has, in addition to the mere giving of money, been a wish on the part of the Committee to see that the Dispensary is kept in good order, and a contractor has been appointed, after the manner of the Central and District Jails, who supplies every thing needed by the sick inmates.

"Govindoorajaloo Naidoo, the present Tahsildar, has shown himself most active in forwarding the repairs, etc., and has given not only a donation and subscription, but also his active co-operation in the works of improvement.

"The crying evil of making a dead-house of a Hospital ward has long been represented by myself some years ago, and by Dr. Roberts again last year; and in a letter addressed by me to the Collector, I said, referring to the proper site for such a building, the estimate and plans for Police Hospital buildings which have been lately sanctioned include, I believe, those of a dead-house for the examination of bodies, the subject of medico-legal inquiry, proposed to be erected in near proximity to the wards. I scarcely think that this is at all consonant with the principles of sanitation, or with common sense, and conceive that all well known causes of disease should be as far removed from the Police as from other sick persons. I hope, therefore, that some suitable site may be procured for a public dead-house, moderately far removed from both the Dispensary and the Police Hospital; since this the following regulations are to be enforced:—

"All bodies of persons suspected to have been murdered are to be sent to the nearest Police stations, and at all the large ones shells well tarred and furnished with charcoal are kept, in which the bodies are to be brought into the Zillah station for examination, and a dead-house is now being built nearly outside the town and not near the sick. In this all autopsies will in future be made."

"The other requirement is a lying-in-ward, and the supply from the Lying-in-Hospital, Madras, of an East Indian or European nurse duly qualified. Were this done, one of the rooms in the female side of the Hospital could be made over for the purposes of such an Institution.

"The nurse might be allowed, under certain conditions, to attend European and East Indian families, for which she would receive remuneration. A small salary would have to be granted and rations supplied.

"The Police will not long continue to remain in the Dispensary; the new Hospital for them is at present being roofed in; it is situated close behind the Civil Dispensary, and is on the plan approved of, and ordered by the Government."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General

J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 13th November 1868.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—“The general conservancy in the neighbourhood is good, and appears well attended to by the Municipality. There is a bandy-pettah near to the Hospital, which is objectionable, but vested interests prevent its removal.”

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—“The Civil Dispensary, including Hospital, stands on the north-east boundary of the town of Coimbatore on a well raised foundation, in a walled enclosure of small extent. The Hospital consists of two principal wards with a verandah all round. These two wards are separated at the centre of the building by a passage or hall, which extends through and beyond the rear verandah, and on that side is formed into two small rooms, which are respectively used as a Dispensary and Office. At each extreme of the building there are two small verandah-rooms, two of which are reserved for special cases, each capable of accommodating one patient only. Of the other two, one is used as a store-room, and one given over to the Superintendent of the Observatory. The floor of the Hospital is brick, and in some places much worn and irregular. Excepting this defect, the various wards and rooms are in good order and clean. They are ventilated sufficiently by means of numerous doors and windows and by ridge-ventilation. The building is substantially constructed, and in fair state of repair. There is also in the compound a separate building for the female sick. It consists of two rooms for ordinary cases of sickness, and one for contagious diseases. The two former rooms in the aggregate will accommodate eight patients. The room for contagious diseases is sufficient for four sick. The roof of these wards is in bad repair, and is about to be replaced by a new roof having ridge-ventilation. The ventilation is now by doors and windows only, and not quite adequate.”

10. *Hospital baths and lavatories, as to their sufficiency and cleanliness, etc.*—“The water used for cooking and ablution purposes is obtained from a well in the compound; drinking water of good quality and in sufficient quantity is procured from a well in the vicinity.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“Supported by interest of invested capital and subscriptions. Medicines and medical aid supplied by Government. The buildings are likewise Government property. Balance on 31st December 1867, Rupees 20,823-14-5.”

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—“Remarks in Visitors' book generally favourable.”

COMBACONUM.

Extract from Medical Report by First Class Assistant-Apothecary
J. G. ASHWORTH.

"With the exception of a few cases of sporadic cholera about the latter end of January, as also a few cases of small-pox and chicken-pox during the year, there was no epidemic prevalent in the town of Combacconum. Cholera broke out epidemically, I believe, in a small village, some eight or nine miles from here; the Roman Catholic Priest applied to me for some medicines, Dr. Patterson's pills and Chlorodyne mixture were issued to him for free distribution to those attacked with the disease. I subsequently heard that both the pills and mixture proved effectual, most of the cases recovering, and that only a few died.

"The Hospital is situated north-east of the town; it is dry, well raised from the ground, and ventilated by a sufficient number of doors and windows. The building is in good repair, and regularly lime-washed. Twenty iron cots were made at this station, and substituted for the wooden ones which were in use. Mr. A. Chundraprakasa Mopinar, of whose liberality, with reference to the iron cots, mention was made in the Annual Report for 1867, has now been appointed a "Life-Governor" of the Institution, he having made over for investment a sum of Rupees 2,500, so as to allow not less than 100 Rupees interest per annum.

"During 1868 the number of admissions was, in-patients 179, and of out-patients 4,976, making a total of 5,155, an increase of 1,858 on the admission of 1867; the increase is principally among the out-patients being 1,851, while that of the in-patients only seven. This increase is, however, not due to unhealthiness of the town, but attributable to the nearness of the Hospital to the town, and much more convenient for the people to resort to. The average daily attendance of out-patients has been 54 $\frac{1}{4}$, and that of the patients in Hospital 12 $\frac{1}{4}$.

"From the financial statement now submitted, it will be seen that a difference exists between the balance shown in last year's statement, and the one given now, the error being due to the sum of Rupees 464-11-4, interest, having been included in the amount invested, and which is now deducted. A further investment of Rupees 2,493-8-10 was made during the year (the amount subscribed by Mr. A. Chundraprakasa Mopinar, appointed a Life-Governor). The income of Local Funds amounted to Rupees 4,712-2-3, of this sum Rupees 375-2-9 was recovered from the sale of medicines to those not entitled to gratuitous issue. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rupees 4,930-6-10, leaving a balance of Rupees 19,174-10-3 in favour of the Institution.

"Eighty-six operations during the year, exclusive of fractures, of which fourteen cases were treated."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 11th February 1869.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—"The conservancy of the compound in which the Dispensary stands is not in all respects good and satisfactory. There is a deep excavation near to the cook-room, in which there is refuse of the most varied description. The ground around the well in compound is not clean; instructed that these two places are to be immediately filled up and cleaned. The town conservancy is being attended to by the Municipality. Scavengers with carts remove morning and evening as much refuse of houses as possible, and also the foul contents of the drains, which are merely surface, and not generally effective. There are seven public latrines, four of which are on the dry earth system, and are commonly well kept; the others are on the wet system."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—"The Dispensary with Hospital is situated in a largo compound on the eastern aspect of the town, from which it is about 400 yards distant, and it is about 150 yards from the Cauvery. The Hospitals for males and females are separate buildings, but in convenient proximity. Both stand on well raised foundations; the former consists of two main wards with a Dispensary in the centre, and a verandah all round; at the rear the verandah is formed at each corner into a small room, one is used as an office, the other for special cases of sickness; the middle portion of the same verandah is occupied as a store-room.

"The Female Hospital consists of two small wards with a verandah on all sides. The rear verandah at each corner is formed into a small room, both of which are used for special cases. The various wards were found clean and well kept.

"The dead-house is placed on an ill-chosen spot, viz., near to, and somewhat in front of, the Female Hospital. The site is too public, and in consequence patients have been deterred coming to Hospital. The building should be removed to a more retired portion of the compound, the same materials could be used. The objectionable site was brought

to the notice of the Managing Committee by Assistant-Apothecary Ashworth, but without any result."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"From interest of funds invested in Government securities, subscriptions, donations, proceeds of sale of medicines, rent of fruit trees in the dispensary compound. Nothing deficient."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"The remarks in the Visitors' book are generally of a favourable nature."

CONJEVERAM.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant-Apothecary J. CHADWICK.

"The Annual Return of the Dispensary at this station exhibits a large increase in admissions among the in and out-door sick. The increase among the out-patients for the past year is 668 over that of 1867, and the average daily attendance considerably higher than in any previous year. The increase in admissions has not been from any marked unhealthiness, but attributable rather to an increasing appreciation of European treatment, ensuring also a steadier daily attendance.

"The richer classes of the community here now resort more freely for treatment, and express confidence in European aid, but they will not subscribe a single anna towards the Dispensary for the benefit of their poorer sick brethren. They attend Hospital in *formâ pauperis*, precluding any charges for treatment or medicine being made, and do not think it in any way discreditable to themselves. I am compelled to conciliate the attendance of the rich to ensure a larger share of confidence from the poorer classes. I attempted on several occasions asking patients, whom I knew to be in affluent circumstances, for a trifling subscription, or to pay for the cost of the medicines prescribed, but as often found that it militated against the attendance of the really pauper sick, who were apprehensive that they would be similarly placed.

"The Committee of Management are very naturally discouraged at the financial condition of the Dispensary, particularly when cognizant of the benefits that are dispensed by the Institution, and the ready advantage taken of it by the people. In-door applicants for relief and dieting are restricted admission from paucity of funds. The appeals of the Committee for subscriptions have been productive of no response from the stolid niggardliness of the wealthier classes. Donations

promised to the Institution in 1866 still show a very large balance uncollected from the numerous and frivolous excuses put forth for non-payments.

"I brought to the notice of the Collector the impoverished financial state of the Hospital, and through his influence obtained from the Municipality of the town a monthly grant of 30 Rupees. This sum, however, will not be sufficient when the new Dispensary is erected, though at present adequate for the few wants of the Institution.

"The building has been condemned by the Engineer as unsafe for habitation. The tenement is very old, and the roof, decaying from natural causes, is further endangered from a settlement of the foundation. Large gaping cracks in the roof and walls show the extent of its dangerous condition. The Engineer considers repairs as useless expenditure.

"The Collector and Sub-Collector of the district consider the building untenable. The Collector remarks : 'The building is in a very dilapidated condition, and unfit for use.' The Sub-Collector observes, the state of the Dispensary reflects great credit on the Apothecary in charge, but the location of the Institution in a new building requires *immediate* attention.

"Application has been made for the erection of a new Hospital in a more central and favourable site. The plan and estimate have been submitted ; the cost of the building is fixed at 9,500 Rupees. Provision is made for the accommodation of twenty-four patients, the style of the building good, and ample ventilation provided. But as is very likely the new Hospital will not be completed for more than a year to come, in the mean while the Dispensary must be removed to another building, but I fear none will be available, and there will be no resource but to place the Surgery in a tent in some central part of the town. I respectfully beg to urge the early sanction of Government for the promised moiety of cost of erection."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 22nd January 1869.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—"The principal streets are clean, but in other parts of the town conservancy is not well attended to. Suggestions on sanitary improvements, removal of prickly-pear, etc., are made to Municipal Commissioners by Mr. Chadwick, and are in some instances attended to,

in others neglected. His recommendations during festivals are generally carried out, and with apparent benefit."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—"The Hospital is a very dilapidated old bungalow; the greater portion unsafe for habitation. It is now chiefly used as a Dispensary for out-patients. At my visit there was only one in-patient. The Surgery has been condemned by the Engineer, and abandoned. A small out-house is now used for dispensing. A more central and suitable site has been selected for a new Hospital, and an estimate submitted, amounting to about 10,000 Rupees. Water supply good. Building and vicinity clean. Dry earth conservancy attended to."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"By monthly grant of Rupees 30 from the Municipality, and a monthly subscription by inhabitants of about Rupees 10."

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—"Remarks by Collector very favourable to Medical Officer. He regrets that subscriptions are not paid up. Engineer remarks on the unsafe condition of the building."

COONOOR.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon J. WILSON.

"During the past year the admissions among the in-door patients have been 193 against 180 in the previous year; the deaths have been twenty-two, precisely the same number as in 1867.

"Among the out-door patients the admissions were 1,285 against 1,647 in the previous year; this great diminution in sickness is to be ascribed in a great degree, I believe, to the exertions of the Municipal Commissioners, who, besides establishing latrines and compelling the Natives to resort to them, have drained two small swamps which were in the very centre of Coonoor, and were, I feel convinced, a prolific source of malarious fever. There is also much less clearing for coffee going on than formerly, and as this is generally attended with sickness, especially fever among the labourers, the number of applications for Dispensary relief is consequently less, as a considerable portion of our patients are coffee planters' coolies. In former years there was a colony of chulklers established in the very centre of the bazaar, where they carried on their disgusting trade of tanning hides to the great annoyance of their neighbours, and detriment to the general health of the community.

I am happy to say they have now been removed to about a mile from the station, as the smell arising from their huts was most disgusting.

"No epidemic has occurred during the year.

"The principal disease has been as usual fever of malarious origin ; this generally yielded readily to quinine, in combination with diuretics, oil of turpentine being the one I usually employ in Dispensary practice. In some cases where quina failed, I found arsenic, in combination with ammonia, successful. Diseases of the stomach and bowels were also of common occurrence ; in some cases of chronic dysentery, I found a combination of sulphate of magnesia and dilute sulphuric acid successful in removing the disease, after other treatment had failed.

"Diseases of the lungs were not so numerous as in the previous year.

"The income of the Dispensary for the past year, from subscriptions and the sale of medicines, has amounted to Rupees 1,748.9.3. We have now in hand Rupees 245.2.4. But during the year a dead-house has been built, also a ward for contagious diseases, two bath-rooms with chunam baths, and the whole Hospital has been retiled and white-washed ; the small balance in hand is thus accounted for."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 29th March 1869.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*
—“Conservancy in the immediate neighbourhood is good, and that of the bazaars and station generally is satisfactory, being greatly improved since the inspection in May 1868.”

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—“The wards of the Hospital were found clean and well arranged generally. The building is in good repair, and has undergone no change since last inspected.

“The out-buildings are a cook-room, two latrines, and a dead-house, the latter was being erected at last inspection, and has since been completed. It is a suitable building and well lighted. The cook-room was found clean and in good order. The conservancy state of the latrines is excellent, coal-tar and dry earth being used very effectively ; all excreta removed and buried at a distance ; no cess-pools or foul drains.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“By voluntary subscriptions and donations, also by sale of medicines. Nothing deficient.”

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—“Tenor of remarks in Visitors' book favourable.”

CUDDALORE.

Extract from Medical Report by Acting Civil Surgeon T. J. McGANN.

“The Dispensary is prosperous in its finances. The interest accruing from its funded capital maintains comfortably a limited number of in and out-patients, and provides all Hospital necessaries, except European medicines and Surgical equipments. A sum averaging about 30 Rupees has been contributed monthly in the shape of subscriptions by the European portion of the community; a small sum has also been raised by the sale of medicines.

“With the exception of a few days in June, the hot season this year has not been particularly trying. Rain fell in the latter end of January, and also in April and May; there was no scarcity of grain. Small-pox prevailed in an epidemic form in Old Town in the months of August and September, and included among its victims some of the European population in the Pensioners' lines.

“Cholera prevailed in an epidemic form in Punrooty in April, and the Head Assistant Collector's Division suffered both from cholera and fever.

“Cholera pills and fever mixture were forwarded as required from the Civil Dispensary.”

Surgeon S. J. ROGERS adds:—

“I notice a decrease of 842 in the number of admissions as compared with 1867. This arises in a great measure probably from the Dispensary at Chellumbrum having been opened and resorted to by the inhabitants of Chellumbrum, Porto Novo, and Virdachellum, who were compelled formerly to seek aid at the Cuddaloro Dispensary.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 7th February 1869.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—“The conservancy of the neighbourhood is generally good; ground surface clean; refuse of houses removed regularly; no public latrines.”

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—“The various wards occupied by the patients were found clean, but the building requires replastering, retiling, and white-washing, as likewise do some of the out-houses. I am informed that this work has not been done, and cannot now be done from want of funds. The compound which surrounds the building is small, and is enclosed by a high wall; drainage natural and sufficient; and to facilitate the same, outlets have been made in the foundation of the enclosing wall.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“By the interest of funds invested in Government securities, subscription and donation, by the proceeds of sale of medicines; income at present not quite sufficient to meet all requirements. The cash balance on the 4th instant being only Rupees 33-15-0, which is inadequate to pay for the repairs required.”

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—“The Visitors' book contains remarks uniformly of a favourable nature.”

OLD TOWN, CUDDALORE.

Extract from Medical Report by Native Surgeon J. R. IGNATIUS.

“The year under review has been a healthy one; no epidemic of any kind has disturbed the ordinary equilibrium of the town's health; the total number treated has been nearly the same as in last year.

“The Dispensary is progressing in its usefulness both to the Native inhabitants and European Pensioners, etc., of the place. From October last the President of the local Municipality has kindly sanctioned an annual donation of 200 Rupees to the Old Town Dispensary, which goes towards covering the expenses of the yearly and half-yearly supplies of clothing, bedding, and furnitures, etc., to the Hospital. The monthly expenses of dicting the sick, etc., are met by Local Funds and subscriptions.

“In connection with the Old Town Literary Club, a Medical class has been formed since February last. Besides daily instructions and practical demonstrations in the Hospital to such of the lads that have attended the Old Town Dispensary, weekly lectures on Tuesdays have been given by myself on the study of health.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
 J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 8th February 1869.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—The Dispensary, with Hospital attached, stands in a compound enclosed by a wall at a short distance from and opposite to the Jail. The building is low, small, has a terraced roof, and is substantially constructed.

“ The out-houses are a cook-room and a latrine, the latter is constructed solely of thatch, and is on the dry earth system, and in fair conservancy condition. There are no foul drains or cess-pools ; all excreta removed regularly and buried at a distance. Drainage natural and sufficient from the slope of the ground surface.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“ Supported and maintained by a certain proportion of the interest of the invested funds of the Civil Dispensary, New Town, Cuddalore, also by Rupees 200 received annually from the Municipality ; subscriptions and proceeds of the sale of medicines.”

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—“ The remarks in the Visitors' book are all of a favourable nature.”

CUDDAPAH.

Extract from Medical Report by Native Surgeon M. IVASAWMY.

“ It is a matter of great satisfaction to record that no cholera or other epidemic diseases have prevailed during the period under report, and the health of the people of the town and talooks has been altogether good, as compared with the previous year.

“ The fall of rain during the south-west and north-east monsoons has been on the whole plentiful, and the crops promise a good harvest this year.

“ No change has been made in the building used as Civil Dispensary since last report. It is sufficiently large, and in a central position, and requires but slight alterations to afford more accommodation for the out-patients.

“ The new Cholera Ward and Dresser's house adverted to in the last Annual Report have been completed. The inhabitants have contributed Rupees 3,150, being half of the estimated amount towards these buildings.

"The expediency and advisability of erecting a separate Lying-in-Ward has been brought to the notice of the "Managing Committee" of the Dispensary, and I hope to report its completion at a no distant period.

"During the last year there has been a steady increase in the number of out-door patients who have applied for medical treatment at the Dispensary, as compared with former years. The number admitted during the period under review amounts to 7,096, giving an increase of 351 over the preceding year. This is a satisfactory evidence of the estimation in which the Institution is held by the Native population, and there is every reason to believe that its usefulness and importance are well known and appreciated by all classes of people throughout the district.

"There have been 365 admissions as in-door patients, showing a small decrease of six in the number treated the previous year. This I am inclined to attribute to the care shown in selecting and admitting only those cases that are likely to be benefited by medical treatment, and transferring all those considered incurable to the Poor-house ; of the above number, ninety-five have died themselves.

"There were twelve important operations performed during the year.

"All the cases were successful.

"The Dispensary is supported entirely by the interest arising from a funded capital.

"The scheme for instructing and training the sons and relatives of Native Physicians of the district at the Dispensary was begun in the month of August last. At present there are four young men—one Brahmin, one Mussulman, and two Hindoos—attending the Dispensary regularly. They seem to take much interest in their study, and have already made themselves acquainted with the names, uses, and doses of the principal drugs. They are competent to compound medicines, and distinguish the more ordinary forms of diseases, such as intermittent fevers, affections of the bowels, etc., and to prescribe for the same ; they understand also dressing, bandaging, and vaccination. It should be here mentioned that of the four Pupils, three are the sons of Native Doctors of this town, and had been practising medicine for some years.

"With a view of encouraging others to enter the class and securing also the proper attendance of the present students at the Civil Dispensary, a monthly stipend of Rupees 7 is granted to each, this being at present defrayed from the subscriptions of a few friends who had taken a warm interest in the matter from the beginning.

CUMBUM.

Extract from Medical Report by Second Class Hospital-Assistant
TEEKERAM.

	In-pat'ents.	Out-patients.
Remained on the 31st December 1867 ...	...	54
Admitted in the year, from 1st January to 31st December 1868	15	2,651
Total...	15	2,705
Cured...	14	2,683
Relieved ... ... ... ...	...	...
No better ... ... ... ...	...	...
Absented ... ... ... ...	...	...
Died ... ... ... ...	...	2
Remaining on the 31st December 1868 ...	1	20
Average daily sick for the year ...	1½	23½

" There was no appearance of epidemic cholera and small-pox in the district of Cumbum during the year."

GHOOTY.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant-Apothecary E. S. MAYLEY.

Remained on the 31st December 1867	...	...	12
Admitted in the year 1868 ...	...	...	1,388
Total...	1,317	1,400	
Discharged cured... ... ... ...	...	...	40
Do. relieved ... ... ... ...	...	...	3
Do. no better ... ... ... ...	...	...	7
Do. absented ... ... ... ...	...	...	12
Remaining on the 31st December 1868...	...	...	21
Average daily sick for the year...	...	...	23·60

" The past year, with its early and plentiful rains, has not been so healthy as the year 1867, with its scanty monsoons and high prices of grain, and altogether the year on the whole has been rather an unhealthy one, for small-pox and measles prevailed in and around the

town from the month of January to the end of August, the monsoons closing in the latter month. Fever set in with much greater severity than last year, and, perhaps, owing to the total absence of the north-east monsoons, the fever has continued up to date, and the weather for the last two months of the year is not at all like the same months of last year.

"Scarcely any thing like the usual cold weather has been felt, though some mornings have been chilly, they have been few and far between, and the days continue warm. The south-west monsoon set in early and was very plentiful, but there was not so much lightning or thunder as in 1867."

"Small-pox and measles prevailed from January to August, and as far as could be ascertained, were introduced into the town from the villages on the road to Tadputry. The epidemic does not appear to have been influenced by any atmospheric changes."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. H. ORR, M.D., dated 20th February 1869.

9. Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.—"That portion of the chuttrum appropriated for the purpose of a Dispensary stands much in need at present of repair, and also of being white-washed; the walls present a dirty, blackened appearance, and the mud-plaster, apparently from the effects of last monsoon, has fallen off from a great portion of the bamboo tatties. Neither was the interior of the building so clean or well kept and orderly as it ought to have been. The Apothecary in charge, who has only recently joined, states that he has great difficulties to contend with in respect to keeping the Hospital in a properly cleanly state, from the fact of there having been no toty attached to the Dispensary for the last month; the man lately employed having taken his discharge, his pay, 2 Rupees, not being sufficient. There is no latrine. A plentiful supply of water is obtained from a well in close proximity to the chuttrum.

"I pointed out in my last year's Inspection Report the unsuitable and objectionable character of the building now used as a Dispensary, and at the same time stated that the authorities, equally alive to the existing evils, contemplated erecting a building, specially for the purpose

of an Hospital. I now learn, I regret to say, that, from want of tho necessary funds, this scheme has for the present at least been obliged to be abandoned."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“ Maintained partly by voluntary contributions, and partly by aid received from the chuttrum ; the following Statement shows the receipts and expenditure during the past year :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Balance in hand on 1st of January 1868. ...	... 21	7	4
Realized by European and Native subscriptions, sale of Medicines, etc... ... ...	... 135	12	6
	Total...	157	3 10
Expenditure during the year ... ... ...	... 143	0	6
Balance in hand on 1st January 1869. ... ...	... 14	3	4

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—“The last entry in the Visitors' book was recorded by myself, when inspecting the Dispensary on the 15th December 1867.”

GOODALOOR.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant-Apothecary M. WADE.

“ The topographical description of this station with its prevailing winds, etc., having been fully treated of in previous reports, I am unable to add any thing under this head, as no peculiarity occurred during the calendar year 1868.

“ The building, roofed as it is with corrugated iron, has been thatched during the past year, rendering it more cool and comfortable during the hot season ; covered ways have also been erected to the latrines, protecting the patients from sun and rain.

“ The asphalting for the floor, and the erection of a dead-room are still held in abeyance for a more favourable opportunity, and when the funds of the Institution can better bear this expense.

“ The financial position of the Dispensary still looks very favourable, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 2,070, from which Rupees 2,016-14-0 has been collected, so as to meet the necessary expenses,

leaving a balance of Rupees 415-14-3 to the credit of the Institution, which in part has yet to be collected. There has been one withdrawal from the list of subscribers during the past year, the reason assigned was that he objected to be called upon to pay his subscription.

“Epidemics of cholera and small-pox did not prevail in this district to my knowledge during the past year.

“In submitting the Annual Return of sick of in and out-patients for the year which has just closed, I am happy to be able to report favourably upon the general working and practical utility of the Institution, though the number of both classes of patients figures less than that of the preceding year, which may be very satisfactorily accounted for by the influx of labour from the surrounding districts to the various estates being much later than usual, which necessarily affects the admission list.

“Fever numbers less in 1868 than it did in 1867, partly attributable to the admission of those only who were for some time suffering from its effects, and partly to the late arrival of the labour class as was previously noticed.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 20th March 1869.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—“The conservancy in the immediate neighbourhood, that is, for ten or fifteen yards around, is pretty good, beyond that limit it is the reverse, the ground being commonly jungly and not attended to.”

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—“The building containing the Civil Dispensary and Hospital has undergone no change since inspection on 20th May last, except that the metal roof has been covered with thatch for the purpose of reducing the temperature of the wards during the noon-tide heat.

“The means of ventilation are sufficient. The wards are clean and well arranged, but the floors remain in the same objectionable state, that is, uneven and unsightly, being composed of ordinary mud; it is proposed that they should be asphalted, but the funds of the Institution are considered to be insufficient to defray the expenses of that work. The out-buildings are a cook-room and two latrines, all in fair conservancy condition.

19. *Recommendations made regarding the Dispensary.*—“Mr. Wade recommended that the floors of wards should be asphalted, also that an almirah for the proper preservation of the medicines should be furnished. The Managing Committee in reply stated that the funds of the Institution were not adequate to meet these requirements.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“Supported and maintained by subscription and donations, also by sale of medicines. There are no invested funds. Deficient—asphalted floors, an almirah.”

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—“The general tenor of remarks in Visitors' book is favourable.”

GUNTOOR.

Extract from Medical Report by Apothecary R. F. STEPHENSON,
Acting Zillah Surgeon.

“The Annual Return of sick for the past year shows a decrease of sixty-eight in the number of out-patients, and eleven in the number of in-patients. This diminution may probably be owing to there not having been much sickness in the station.

“This station has not been visited by any epidemic during the year under review.

“The Dispensary is self-supporting. As the inhabitants evinced no desire to render any pecuniary aid towards its support, the Government had decided in an Order, dated 7th January 1868, that the Institution be closed after the lapse of six months, should they continue to manifest the same indisposition to contribute towards its maintenance. However, in the month of May last, a public meeting of the Native inhabitants was convened, when Rupees 42 per mensem was subscribed by them, and paid in advance up to December, with a promise that the subscription would be continued quarterly in future. This amount, together with the subscriptions of European and Native Government officials, and the money realized by the sale of medicines, have not only been sufficient since then to defray all expenses, but a small sum has remained over each month, and this has been added to the capital.

“The sanitary condition of the town is well attended to by the Municipal Association. The water-supply is defective, but attempts are being made to render it better.

HOSPETT.

Extract from Medical Report by Second Class Hospital-Assistant
J. APPAVOO.

"The total number of cases treated in the Dispensary is 1,711, out of which 1,644 are out, and 67 in-patients ; these numbers are for eleven months only, no return being kept for the month of May last by the late Dresser Veerasawmy Naidoo, owing to his illness.

" During the past year no epidemic cholera has been noticed.

" The town is kept clean by paid scavengers, all rubbish, etc., being removed to outside of the village.

" The prejudice of the Natives against the use of English medicines is still shown to a great extent, almost every case treated in the Dispensary has attended after the Native Hakeem's remedies have failed.

" The Hospital building is in a bad condition, except the front portion, the roof of which is very leaky.

" Out of the total amount of subscription raised in support of the Dispensary, viz., Rupees 1,475-5-0, Rupees 563-0-6 have been expended in dieting the in-patients, and other contingencies. No second annual meeting has yet been held owing to the ill-health of the Tahsildar, who proposes to convene one directly he gets well.

" He is expected to raise for the current year an equal amount in subscription and donation as in the past year."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. H. ORR, dated 12th March 1869.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—"The Dispensary occupies a building that was formerly a Chuttrum or Rest-house for travellers, and which has been used more recently as the Talook Cutcherry. The building is clean and in good order; it is said to leak in a few places during heavy rain; but the roof is about to be repaired, and will be made waterproof before next monsoon. My suggestions for improving the Dispensary, and for giving additional accommodation have only as yet been partially adopted; the old chuttrum adjoining has been appropriated, and now forms a portion of the Dispensary; but it remains in the same ruinous state, and nothing has been done towards making it habitable. The room formerly intended for a privy has now been converted into a

cook-room, and a temporary privy has been constructed in one corner of the old chutrum enclosure; in this latter, dry earth is used, but the system is not efficiently carried out."

10. *Hospital baths and lavatories, as to their sufficiency and cleanliness, etc.*—"An ample supply of good water is obtained from a well close to the Dispensary."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"I subjoin a copy of the Financial Statement showing a balance in hand on the 31st December 1868 of Rupees 901-5-9.

	RS.	A.	P.
Balance remaining on 1st January 1868...	... 1,201	6	6
Received during the year by subscription, sale of medicines, etc.	262	15	9
	<hr/>		
	Total... 1,464	6	3
Expended during 1868	563	0	6
	<hr/>		
Balance in hand on 1st January 1869... ...	901	5	9"

KAMPTEE.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant-Surgeon J. H. RITCHIE.

"I am happy to state that the number of cases treated during the year shows this Hospital is appreciated by the Native population of this station. The numbers are :—

In-patients...	309
Out-patients	5,976

"The year under review was marked by an epidemic of cholera, excepting this the health of the civil population was very good. This epidemic first manifested itself on the 31st May. This disease, before being imported into this station, prevailed in the Seonee and Jubbulpore direction, and I have no doubt but the disease was imported from this direction. The first case reported was that of a traveller. He died before he was brought to Hospital, somewhere near the European bazaar. The second case was admitted from the place where the first man died. After being imported, the disease was not confined to any particular locality, (among the civil population); cases were admitted from every locality—Sudder Bazaar, Kanhan bridge, and European

bazaar. Cases also occurred among Officers' servants. There were in all sixty-nine cases, of which thirty-three died.

"The expenditure of the year under review was Rupees 3,415-12-0. This is slightly in excess of 1867. I attribute this excess to two causes : first, cholera ; second, the increase of pay of the second Dresser, owing to the new scale of pay which took effect from 27th May 1868, his pay being increased from Rupees 25 to Rupees 40. The Municipal Committee contribute Rupees 125 per mensem to the funds. The Native population also contribute largely, each paying his monthly subscription."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
R. H. RENNICK, dated 4th January 1869.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—"The Dispensary is in thorough repair and in excellent order, clean, neat, and comfortable-looking throughout. Since last inspection hinged shutters have been substituted for the fixed boarding which had previously closed the lower half of the iron-barred door-ways. These open upwards, and admit of free circulation of air through the wards. Both the male and female latrines are clean and well kept. Dry earth is regularly used."

10. *Hospital baths and lavatories, as to their sufficiency and cleanliness, etc.*—"Water is procurable from a private well about 150 yards distant. Funds are not yet available for the sinking of a well nearer the Dispensary."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"By monthly subscription from the European and Native residents, supplemented by a monthly contribution of 125 Rupees from the Municipal Funds."

KIMEDY.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant-Apothecary J. A. FALLOON.

"In bringing to the notice of the public the working of the Purla Kimedy Dispensary during the year 1868, it gives me great pleasure to remark upon the greater readiness and frequency of all classes of the Native population in seeking European medical aid. Many of them come from several parts of the district, provided with funds, to maintain

themselves while under treatment as out-patients. From this it will be seen that the Institution is become more popular, which is a matter of congratulation. The year under review has been remarkably healthy, no well-marked epidemic has occurred throughout the estate. A few cases of small-pox were reported; not even a case of cholera, although several large batches of pilgrims passed through to and from Jugger-nauth, where the disease, it was said, was prevailing. Vaccination is regularly kept up in this estate, the establishment consisting of one Head and four Deputy Vaccinators, who are wholly supported by the Zemindar. The benefits of vaccination have been fully explained to the heads of villages and others, and with a few exception all, I may say, come forward and submit to the operation. The fall of rain registered at the Dispensary during the past year was 39 inches 73 cents. being 5 inches and 27 cents. less than the preceding year.

"This building has already been remarked upon. A dead-house has this year been erected agreeably to Proceedings of Government, Judicial Department, dated 31st August 1868.

"The total number of cases treated during the year has been 3,468, of these 3,401 were out, and sixty-seven in-patients, showing an excess of twenty-nine among the latter, and 947 among the former."

KOTAGHERRY.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon J. WILSON.

"At Kotagherry there is no Hospital for in-door patients; the inhabitants are anxious, however, to have one built, and would raise about one thousand Rupees for this purpose if Government would assist them with a further sum to complete the building; the expense afterwards would be inconsiderable as Government already furnish the Apothecary with a supply of medicines for out-patients."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 30th March 1869.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*
—"The conservancy of the station generally is good."
9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.—*"The medicines and instruments, etc., are

kept in an out-building pertaining to the house rented by Apothecary Dyce. As yet no proper building has been provided for these stores, but it is in contemplation to erect one, which is to afford accommodation for a Dispensary and Hospital, the latter to consist of two wards, male and female, to accommodate four sick respectively ; the cost to be defrayed partly by a grant from Government, and partly by the Station Subscription Fund."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“ Supported by subscriptions and donations, and by proceeds of sale of medicines. Deficient of a proper building.”

KURNOOL.

Extract from Medical Report by Civil Surgeon C. A. ANDREWS.

“ 154 In-patients and 9,086 out-patients were under treatment during the year ; of these 146 in, and 9,012 out-patients were fresh admissions, showing an increase of twenty-seven in-patients, and a decrease of 1,154 out-patients during the year. I regard these figures as satisfactory. The number of in-patients is steadily on the increase ; and as they are all serious cases requiring skill and care, they are the best criterion of the estimation in which the Institution is held and the relief it affords.

“ The number of out-patients fluctuates from various causes ; it was augmented in previous years by famine and a wide-spread epidemic. The past year has been the healthiest on record for many years, and the abundant rains of the south-west monsoon have produced flourishing crops ; hence the reduction. The admissions for fever alone show a falling off of 2,549, which more than explains the decrease mentioned above.

“ The Dispensary continues to afford aid to vagrant Europeans and East Indians, for whom, I suggested in my last Report, separate accommodation should be provided by certain alterations which I proposed. I understand these have been sanctioned, and an estimate furnished by the Department Public Works.

“ There was nothing remarkable in the seasons, atmospheric phenomena, etc., during the greater part of the year. The cold weather was over by the end of January, from which time, till the end of May, the temperature steadily increased ; the hottest day was April 27,

when the maximum thermometer registered 116·4° in the shade, but the mean temperature was highest during the month of May, viz., 97·4°. With this temperature there was scarcely any wind, especially at night, so that the heat was almost unendurable; a heavy storm, with a fall of 1·106 inches of rain, took place on the night of April 29, which mitigated the temperature for a day or two; but this was the only rain worth mentioning until the south-west monsoon burst on the 3rd June, when there was an end of the hot weather. With regard to ozone it appears to manifest itself coincidently with the rain-fall, rising in proportion to the amount and diminishing in its absence, till in settled dry weather the papers registered almost *nil*.

" 26·983 inches of rain was registered; nearly the whole of this fell during the south-west monsoon; the tanks generally received an abundant supply, a few burst; both the rivers Toombudra and Hindry rose on two occasions to an unusual height, especially the latter.

" The failure of the north-east monsoon has caused a scarcity of pasture, and a much higher temperature to prevail than is usual in December, but the crops in the vicinity of the station do not appear to have suffered thereby.

" There has been no epidemic either in the station or district; not a single case of cholera was reported during the whole year. Malarious fever has been prevalent, but to a much less extent than in the three preceding years, and small-pox has prevailed to a slight extent.

" The financial state of the Institution is flourishing. Rupees 1,202·8·4 have been added to Capital."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. H. ORR, M.D., dated 2nd March 1869.

9. Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.—" The Civil Dispensary and Police Hospital adjoining are very clean, both inside and out, and both buildings are in good order and repair. During the past year the compound has been enlarged, the ground has been in parts levelled, and walls to mark the limits of the compound enclosure have been erected; the lighting and ventilation of the cook-room and dead-house have likewise been increased and improved. In the privies, which are on the old plan,

coal-tar is freely used, and the dry earth system, as far as practicable, is enforced ; the supply of water required is brought to the Hospital by a pukalie, the canal having been closed since the 1st of January."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"Supported entirely by voluntary contributions ; the funds would appear to be in a very flourishing state ; the Financial Statement made up to the close of last year shows a balance in favour of the Institution of Rs. 3,465-4-10, an excess over the previous year of Rupees 1,148-6-2.

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—"The remarks in the Visitors' book merely testify to the general cleanly condition of the Dispensary."

MADRAS—BLACK TOWN, NORTH SIDE.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon-Major W. J.
VAN SOMEREN, M.D.

"The Dispensary Register for 1868 discove rs a sum total of *seven thousand one hundred and sixty-five* admissions, which, with the *sixty-one* remaining on the 31st December 1867, makes *seven thousand two hundred and twenty-six* treated during the past year."

TRIPLICANE.

Extract from Medical Report by Acting Surgeon
HENRY KING, A.B. & M.B.

"The number of in-patients admitted during 1868 was 472, nearly the same as in 1867 (473), and lower by thirty-one than the corresponding total for 1866. It was remarked in my last Annual Report that the freedom of Madras from epidemic cholera explains the reduced number of admissions in the last two years ; as before, January shows the highest total of admissions (forty-six), August shows the lowest (thirty-four).

"The conservancy of the Hospital is still carried on in an imperfect dry earth system. An attempt was made recently to exclude all water for ablution purposes from the latrines, and to absorb the urine completely by the earth, but it was not successful. As was pointed out in last Report the earth, of which a large stock remains, is not a

perfect deodorant, and the habits of the patients, especially the females, are inveterately careless and dirty. I believe the present system to be in no way injurious to the health of the inmates of the Hospital, and I have no alteration to suggest."

Extract from Medical Report by Native Surgeon MOODEEN
SHERIFF, G.M. & M.C.

"The amount of relief afforded to the out-door patients in this Dispensary during the last year is about the same as that in the two preceding years. Their number was 14,552, which includes :—

Europeans and East Indians	...	...	...	970
Hindoos ...	...	...	...	5,029
Mahomedans ..	...	...	...	7,994
Native Christians	...	...	...	559

"It also includes 716 Public Servants who were from almost all the departments and offices of Government in the Presidency. As usual, the admissions from the Madras Police were more numerous than those from any other department. They amounted to 254, about five-sevenths of which (183) were excused from duty while attending at the Dispensary, in consequence of the severity or nature of their sickness.

"With the exception of a few sporadic and very doubtful cases of cholera, the 4th District was remarkably free from that disease during the last year ; but unfortunately its absence was more than compensated by the prevalence of small-pox and measles. These diseases have prevailed to a fearful extent, and the havoc they have made on the population of the district is more than that, on any occasion, within the memory of the inhabitants.

"Small-pox has been prevailing in the district more or less epidemically for the last two years. I have spoken of its prevalence in 1867 in my last Annual Report. The same prevalence continued and increased during the last year to the extent I have just mentioned. It was at its height in the months of February, March, April, and May, when the heat of the weather also being pretty high, added greatly to the suffering of the patients. The disease did not cease to be epidemic till about the beginning of October, and then continued sporadically until the end of the year.

"The type of the disease during the last epidemic was very severe, generally confluent and often malignant. In some cases of the latter kind it has proved fatal in the eruptive stage.

" As already remarked, measles has also prevailed to a very great extent, and although the mortality it has produced is less than that of small-pox, yet it was very great, when we consider the comparative mildness of the former. Measles, as generally observed in the Natives of this country, is a mild disease, and a death from it is, therefore, a rare event amongst them. This is according to my experience of the disease for many previous years, but it was quite contrary in the epidemic of last year, when a great many deaths (fifty or more in the district) were heard of."

VEPERY.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon COLVIN SMITH, M.D.

" During the year the fall of rain was very much below the average, but upon the whole it was a cooler season than is generally experienced in Madras.

" There has been no alteration in the Hospital building, but the Hospital was converted into one 'for women and children' on the 17th October. The upper story of the building is to be fitted up for the accommodation of twenty-one Europeans or East Indians, on the ground-floor Natives are to be treated. The bath-rooms are to be improved and extended, and other necessary alterations made.

" From the 1st January to 17th October 371 in-patients were treated, and from the 17th October to 31st December seventy-five; making in all 446 in-patients treated during the year. As out-patients (5,927) were treated here, there has been a falling off in numbers in some measure owing, I understand, to the Hospital being converted into one for women solely, and frequent change of subordinates.

" No case of cholera occurred during the year.

" Small-pox, in an epidemic form, prevailed in Madras during the greater part of the year, and was of a very virulent type, if one may judge from the number of deaths that occurred; only five cases were admitted, one of these died, a weakly boy of eighteen months' old, who had not been vaccinated.

" The state of the district, in a sanitary point of view, has improved since last report, and some of the drains have now been lined with cut-granite or covered, but still there is great room for improvement."

EYE-INFIRMARY.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon-Major GEO. SMITH, M.D.

"The following Table A. shows that the number of in and out-patients treated at the Eye-Infirmary during 1868 amounts to 2,503. The corresponding numbers for the preceding five years are also given, from which it will be seen that during the six years tenure of office of the present Superintendent of the Institution nearly 13,000 patients have been submitted to treatment for diseases and affections of the eyes :—

TABLE A.

Table of Admissions from 1863 to 1868.

YEARS.	EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.		Non-fighting men, Europeans and Natives.	Out-pa- tients.	Total.
	Mili- tary.	Civil.	Mili- tary.	Civil.			
1863	6	28	6	220	47	1,914	2,221
1864	17	36	4	184	61	1,672	1,974
1865	25	39	3	182	66	1,735	2,050
1866	10	79	13	206	5	1,774	2,087
1867	6	32	20	214	22	1,831	2,125
1868	4	44	22	176	22	2,235	2,503

"The number of out-patients of the Hospital has steadily risen from 1,914 in 1863 to 2,235 in 1868, being 404 in excess of the number registered for 1867. As all pecuniary inducements in the shape of batta have been abolished since 1865, the fact that the numbers of out-patients have been steadily rising speaks well for the popularity and success of the Institution.

"The totals of six years yield an annual average of 2,160 patients."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 1st March 1869.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.—*"This building, originally a private dwelling, is situated in Vepery, having very dusty roads on two sides, one close to it, the other at a short distance. It is now undergoing repairs and alterations, Government having taken the premises on a lease of five

years. The western part of the Superintendent's house is being converted into European female wards. The European male ward is still occupied, the eye-ward in the General Hospital not being yet quite ready. The Native female ward on the east of the house is in good repair; it is seldom more than half occupied. The waiting-shed requires roofing. The building generally is kept, as far as practicable, in a state of cleanliness; site low; drainage on this account defective; ventilation generally sufficient.

MILITARY FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon-Major C. MURRAY DUFF, M.D.

"The average strength of the Institution during the year has been 200.

"The health of the inmates has been on the whole good, and there have been no deaths.

"*Nurse Class.*—Of fourteen girls who were trained in studies of this class, nine passed the required examination, and received certificates as passed Hospital Nurses.

"Of the passed Nurse Class, ten in number, who were re-examined, all passed creditably."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General

J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 29th March 1869.

1. *Sanitary condition of building, ventilation, accommodation, drainage, etc.*—"The Institution with the out-building and large park are kept very clean and in good order.

2. *Sanitary condition of out-buildings, latrines, and rooms, etc.*—"The out-offices are a lavatory, cook-room, and laundry in one block, and at a convenient distance a large latrine, all in good condition, clear, and well ventilated.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—"There are few habitations in the neighbourhood, and the building is surrounded by a large piece of ground, which is kept very clean and in neat order."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—“The Hospital, a two-storied building on a well raised basement, is always in a perfect state of cleanliness and order, freely ventilated.”

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon-Major GEO. SMITH, M.D.

“ The Report now submitted includes all classes of patients admitted to the Medical wards of the General Hospital, Madras, during the year 1868.

“ Up to the 31st October 1868, male and female patients were alike admitted to Hospital; subsequent to that date the female wards were closed, and male patients alone came under treatment as in-patients of the Hospital.

“ On the 22nd June 1868, I assumed charge of the Medical wards of the Hospital, relieving Mr. Chipperfield, who proceeded on furlough on sick certificate to England.

“ The following abstract and comparison show the working of the Medical Branch of the General Hospital for 1868:—

		Europeans.	Natives.
Remained on 31st December 1867...	...	53	40
Admitted in 1868	...	...	...
		<u>1,135</u>	<u>725</u>
Total treated in 1868...	...	1,188	765
Discharged	...	...	...
		934	659
Died	...	...	...
		32	73
Remaining 31st December 1868	...	...	...
		20	33
Of total treated	do.	...	...
		177	65
And a diminution in the number of			
deaths in 1868	...	...	...
		25	21

“ Compared with the corresponding numbers for 1867, there is an increase of admissions during 1868 of ...

... 190 40

And a diminution in the number of

deaths in 1868 ...

“ The number of Military and Civil patients admitted to the Medical Wards during 1868 was as follows:—

Military	...	...	...	...	...	136	200
Civil	...	...	...	...	...	999	565
						<u>1,135</u>	<u>765</u>
Total...							

" The corresponding numbers of 1867 are as follow :—

Military	...	...	...	...	118	181
Civil	...	...	...	...	840	479
					—	—
				Total...	958	660

" Showing an increase during 1868 over 1867 as follows :—

Military	...	...	...	...	18	19
Civil	...	...	...	...	159	86
					—	—
				Total...	177	105

" The mortality has fallen in 1868 as compared with 1867 :—

1867 Ratio of deaths...	...	...	5·711	12·965
1868 do.	...	...	2·693	9·542

Surgical Report by Surgeon J. L. PAUL, M.D. & A.M.

" 594 Europeans and 810 Natives, in all 1,404 cases, were treated in the Surgical Wards during the year 1868, being about 112 more Europeans and 140 more Natives than were under treatment during the previous year. The Return of Europeans includes a few Military men attached to Native Regiments as Quarter-Master Serjeants, and Serjeants-Major ; to the Ordnance Department as Artificers ; Pensioners, Sailors, European and Eurasian Civil males and also females, up to the month of November, when the female patients treated in the General Hospital were transferred to the Vepery Hospital, and the admission of female patients into this Institution ceased. The Return of Native sick includes a few Sepoys from Foreign Service too ill to proceed to Palaveram on debarkation from Foreign Service, Ordnance Lascars, Police Constables, and Civil Native males of all castes and denominations, and females up to 31st October."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 8th March 1869.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.—* " The building is clean, and the floors are regularly washed. It is much exposed to dust, being close to the public street ; drainage has been improved since last report, and seems now to

act well. The ground in the vicinity has been raised by a deep layer of gravel. The contagious shed has been thoroughly repaired. The ventilation is free by lofty doors and archways between the wards.

"A considerable number of out-patients of all classes are daily attended to by the Assistant-Surgeon. Good water is supplied from the Seven Wells, but has not yet been laid on to the upper story. Chatty-filters are used, and are regularly cleaned. Latrines are defective, only that of one block being available for Europeans. The Native latrines are faulty in structure, and require alteration ; the one for the central block is still unfinished ; coal-tar and dry earth are freely used ; soil is carted away daily."

LEPER HOSPITAL.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon-Major W. J.
VAN SOMEREN, M.D.

"During the past year two new wards have been under construction in the area between the present epidemic wards and the European male wards and kitchen. Other subsidiary buildings and alterations have also been in progress with a view to the enlargement and improvement of the Lazaretto ; but as some time must still elapse before their completion and transfer to my charge for occupation, I must postpone giving details concerning them till the next Annual Report.

"The walls of all the wards require white-washing within and without, and intimation to this effect was forwarded to the Executive Engineer in November last.

"There were *eighteen* Europeans and *fifty-nine* Natives in the Leper Hospital on the 1st January 1868, and *ten* Europeans and *seventy-three* Natives have been admitted during the year, making a sum total of *one hundred and sixty*. Among these there have been *two hundred and eighty-one* cases of intercurrent disease. *Intermittent fever*, *diarrhœa*, *ulcus*, and *bronchitis* having occasioned by far the largest number of admissions. It affords me, however, much pleasure to report that, with such a formidable array of disease, there has been no death casualty among the Europeans and East Indians, and but *twelve* amongst the Natives (*five* of whom died of *diarrhœa*, *two* of *dropsy*, *one* with *angina pectoris*, *two* with *atrophy*, and *two* with *sloughing ulcers*.) The proportion of deaths to Lepers has been therefore unusually low, viz., one in *13·25*, while that of fatal casualties to intercurrent diseases is but one in *23·416*."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
 J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 4th March 1869.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.—*“ The buildings are in good condition ; they have not been white-washed since last inspection; this is required in some places. The wards are in detached blocks—all clean, and the garden ground kept in order ; drainage pretty good. Ventilation is generally fair by means of doors and windows. There is accommodation for eighty-three patients, giving each eighty feet superficial. Present state, Europeans fifteen males, nine females ; Natives forty-eight males, nine females—total eighty-one. During the past year two new wards have been under construction, I am not aware in what place, but they appear to be rather crowded on each other. Water is procured from wells in the compound, in one of which it is potable and good. A new cook-room and dead-house are being built, one in close proximity to the other—not the most happy arrangement ; all out-buildings now in use are in good order. Latrines perfectly clean ; dry earth and coal-tar freely used.”

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon COLVIN SMITH, M.D.

“ The old Asylum building is very much out of repair, and fast decaying. Many of the rooms are unsafe for the custody of refractory patients, owing to the loose state of the doors and windows. The large dormitory at Dighton’s bungalow is the same as reported on last year. The bungalow opposite this, Marshall’s bungalow, was engaged for female patients, and on the 14th May twenty were transferred from the old Asylum to it. The East Indian and European patients of both sexes still occupy the old Asylum ; the homicides (of the criminal lunatics, of whom there are twenty-one as per Table XIV.) are also kept in the old building with a few others of either sex. At present there are fifty-two patients in the old building, forty-seven Native males in Dighton’s bungalow, and twenty Native females in Marshall’s bungalow. These two last houses have been converted into dormitories by the removal of all the inner doors ; sixty feet superficial area is allowed for each Native.

“ Regular work, as employment both in and out-door, has been observed to improve the condition of the patient ; it is a source of real

pleasure to many of the workers, and when engaged have no time to brood over their imaginary grievances. I regret that I experience great difficulty in obtaining needle-work for the women. Some of them are very good workers, and sew quickly; besides needle-work some of them are employed in knitting, crotchet-work, etc.

"The Native women spinning, also employed in the kitchen, and as sweepers.

"The Native males are employed in gardening, but owing to the scarcity of water, there has been little profit from their labour. They make very good ropes, and lately commenced pot-making. They are also employed in preparing dry earth for the latrine, and in other household work. Tables XV. and XVI. show the work performed, value, etc. Daily walking exercise is taken by both men and women, and some are allowed to visit their friends. Some of the men enjoy a game of cricket or quoits in the evening. I was enabled at Christmas, through the liberality of some of the inhabitants of Madras, to give the inmates a good dinner; the small tables were collected together, and most of the patients sat down in an orderly manner, and greatly enjoyed the good things placed before them. Colonel Innes, 41st Regiment M. N. I., kindly lent part of his Band; many of the patients danced to the music, and enjoyed themselves thoroughly. I greatly regret that circumstances prevent these amusements being repeated often.

"In the old Asylum building, and in the bungalow for females, the general health of the inmates has been very good; but that of the patients in Dighton's bungalow suffered a good deal during the first six months of the year, many of them suffering from diarrhea, dysentery, and scorbutic symptoms. As many of them appeared to derive little nourishment from the ordinary diet, I gave raggy, potatoes, and limes, etc., as part diet, which many enjoyed, after which their health improved, and now I am glad to say that they are in very fair health."

LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon W. H. HARRIS, M.D.

"The tabular Returns of the Lying-in Hospital for the year 1868 exhibit a considerable increase in the number of deliveries upon that of any former year, with one exception, and nearly 400 or 42 per cent. on the total of the preceding year. The popularity of the Institution, which was

waning for some months after the outbreak of puerperal fever in April 1867, to which the decrease in the number of deliveries was then chiefly attributable, seems now to be quite restored, as, indeed, it was before the close of that year. The lowest number of deliveries in any month during the year under report was eighty-three in February, the highest 151 in August, and this exceeds the number in any former month since the foundation of the Hospital.

"The race and caste of the women are as follow:—

Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
East Indians	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Hindoos	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
Pariahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	994

"These figures show that the increase of the admissions is chiefly among the Europeans, Pariahs, and Hindoos, and least among East Indians and Mahomedans.

"Five pupils obtained diplomas as midwives, two certificates as being qualified only as sick nurses, two resigned, and one was dismissed as incompetent."

DISPENSARY LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon W. H. HARRIS, M.D.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
In-patients.	Europeans and East Indians...	55	93	122	29
	Natives.....	46	52	112	60
Out-patients.	Europeans and East Indians...	3,734	4,228	3,776	...
	Natives.....	5,390	6,369	4,739	1,630

"The preceding tabular Statement shows the working of the Dispensary attached to the Lying-in Hospital during the year. The number of in-patients admitted exceeded that of 1867 by more than 60 per cent., but a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. will be observable among the out-patients. This is chiefly accounted for by the names being kept in the books until the patients finally ceased to attend, instead of discharging them at the end of five days as was the former practice, it being found that the majority of those who were under treatment for uterine and allied ailments, (many of whom come from long distances) were not

required to attend oftener than once in six or seven days. The average daily attendance of out-patients has, however, increased from 41½ to 45, nearly 8½ per cent., which sufficiently confirms the accuracy of the above explanation, and that, in reality, there has been no falling off in the attendance of out-patients."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 12th March 1869.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—"The building has lately been put in repair and white-washed.

"The out-buildings are now undergoing repair; the ground not fenced, is much soiled by people of the neighbourhood. The site is low; drainage defective; sub-soil drains are connected with a deep nullah close to the Hospital, which, when the neighbouring Cooum is full, becomes flooded and stagnant. The river now very low and filthy."

NATIVE INFIRMARY.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon-Major W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M.D.

"A hot season rendered comparatively mild by frequent and heavy showers of rain, and failure of north-east monsoon have been two of the most noteworthy features of 1868. The year cannot be considered an unhealthy one.

"Although the number of admissions into the Infirmary exceeds that of the previous twelve months, the death-rate has fallen considerably. The months of January and February, however, bear an unfavourable comparison with all those that succeeded them as respects the fatality of disease.

"The extensive improvements and additions in progress when my last Report was sent in have been completed. The Infirmary now consists of five separate blocks of wards, *two for male*, and *three for female* patients.

1. "The northern male block consists of:—

(a.) The Stafford Northcote Male Ward, Surgical, which has thirteen beds. This ward has been furnished with cots, bedding, scarlet

blankets, small tables, and a patent night chair, from a handsome donation by the Secretary of State, Sir Stafford Northcote, to the Monegar Choultry ;

(b.) No. 2 Surgical Ward with *six* beds ; and

(c.) A Medical Ward, with *eighteen* beds.

2. "The southern male block contains :—

(a.) Three *single* bedded cells for special cases ;

(b.) A Syphilitic Ward with *four* beds ;

(c.) One for cutaneous diseases with *four* beds ;

(d.) One for Ophthalmic patients with *three* beds ;

(e.) A lumber-room ; and

(f.) A Medical Store-room.

3. "The northern female block has two Medical Wards :—

(a.) One containing *six* beds ; and

(b.) A second, with *two* beds for special or dying cases.

4. "The western block consists of two large wards :—

(a.) The Northcote Female Ward, Medical, which contains *twelve* beds, and has been furnished in the same manner, and from the same source, as the corresponding male ward which bears the same name.

(b.) The Napier Female Ward, Surgical, which accommodates twelve patients, and is now being furnished with scarlet blankets, and small tables at the expense of His Excellency the Governor, whose name it bears. The large ventilating apertures above the doors and between the roof and supporting walls have, in this ward, been supplied with wire-netting—a much needed and very important improvement, which has been executed by desire and at the cost of Lord Napier.

5. "The southern block corresponds to the northern in every respect, but is allotted to the treatment of Surgical cases.

"The superficial space allotted to each patient is eighty feet.

"The male wards accommodate fifty-one, and the female forty patients.

"A latrine is provided for each male block, and two latrines for the three female blocks. The two epidemic wards have not to this date been made over for occupation. Their limitary walls are not yet completed. They constitute two strong substantial blocks, one for *twelve male*, and the other for *eight female* patients, with an allotment of 100 superficial feet for each inmate. Including these wards, the Infirmary is a Hospital with a *hundred and eleven* beds.

"A neat wooden railing, separating the compound of the Infirmary from that of the adjacent Choultry on the north, has been run along from the western wall of the premises to the north-west corner of the Dispensary. All the ground within the Hospital enclosure has been

ploughed and sown with Huriall, a procedure which has vastly improved the appearance of the place, giving it an air of cheerfulness and comfort, very different from that which it formerly presented, and this appearance is enhanced by shrubs and flower-plants set here and there over the grass plots.

"The Nominal Register shows the number of admissions during the year 1868 to have been *thirteen hundred and ninety*, which were no less than two hundred and five cases in excess of the entrants in 1867, and as *forty-nine* were remaining on the 1st January from the previous year, the total treated were *one thousand four hundred and thirty-nine*. Among these there were *one hundred and ninety* fatal cases, making a death-rate of 1 in 7·573. These figures discover a most remarkable diminution in the mortality of the Hospital during the year under review. With a considerable increment in the number of cases treated, there is a striking decrease in the fatality of disease as compared with previous years. Indeed, during the last ten years of my tenure of office in this district, on no occasion have I been able to report so favourably on the results of disease and its management. Doubtless, climatic and seasonal variations may, to a certain extent, have caused this improvement, but I cannot myself help crediting it in great measure to the vastly improved condition of the Hospital, as respects accommodation, ventilation, and comfort. The larger amount of space allotted to each patient, the well-lighted and airy wards in which the sick now lie, the absolutely greater cleanliness of the wards, bedding, and persons of the patients, which recent improvements have rendered more attainable, have all shared in contributing to the reduction of the mortality by a fraction over *eight per cent.* on the number of admissions, and over 69·5 *per cent.* on the deaths of the preceding twelve months.

"Five cases of cholera have occurred during the year, two in January, one in February, and two in November, all of them proved fatal.

"The Annual Return shows measles to have prevailed more or less in five months of the year, viz., February, March, October, November, and December.

"During the year small-pox has almost entirely died out as an epidemic in my district. But one admission with the disease into the Hospital has taken place, and that occurred in March."

CIVIL ORPHAN ASYLUM.

"There have been but *ninety-one* admissions in the Male Asylum during 1868, against *one hundred and six* in 1867.

"Turning to the Female Asylum there have been *fifty-six* admissions, eleven in excess of the previous year.

"It is now three years since a fatal case has occurred in the sick ward of either of the Asylums."

MADURA.

Extract from Medical Report by Zillah Surgeon JOHN MURRAY, M.D.

"The unusually late occurrence of the north-east monsoon is the only atmospheric peculiarity which requires to be noticed. Little or no rain fell in the Madura District until the latter end of January 1868, the result was a partial failure of the crops in most parts of the district. During the first half of the year the poorer classes suffered considerable privation, owing to the high prices that prevailed.

"During the last six months, however, there has been an abundant rain-fall throughout the greater part of the district, and rice and other necessary articles of food can now be obtained at moderate rates.

"The public health has been on the whole satisfactory. Two slight epidemics, one of fever and another of cholera, broke out in a remote part of the district. On both occasions medicines were forwarded from the Civil Dispensary for the use of the sufferers, and as far as can be ascertained the mortality was very small indeed.

"During the year 10,841 patients were treated at the Dispensary, of these 369 were in-patients; twenty-two of the in-patients and six of the out-patients died. The total number of patients treated at the Dispensary during the past year greatly exceeds that of any previous year, since the first establishment of the Institution, and affords the best proof that the confidence of the Natives in European Medical and Surgical treatment is steadily gaining ground.

"Surgical operations were performed at the Dispensary, among these six were capital operations, two of which terminated fatally.

"At the expense of the Municipality very considerable improvements in the Dispensary buildings have lately been effected. The female ward has been largely added to, new windows have been inserted, and ridge ventilation has been introduced throughout the entire buildings. A large and commodious bath-room, both for male and female patients, has also been erected by the Dispensary Committee.

"Three Native lads have been attending the Dispensary as Medical Pupils during the greater part of the year. Two of the lads are

maintained by the Zemindar of Saptur, and the other by the Dispensary Committee. Their instruction so far has been of a most elementary description, nothing having been attempted beyond showing them how to use the medicines which are daily required at the Dispensary, and endeavouring to make them understand the treatment of the most ordinary diseases, both Medical and Surgical. Their progress has not been very satisfactory, and this result I attribute mainly to their total want of knowledge of English, without which the difficulties in the way of their instruction are so numerous and obvious that it is almost hopeless to expect that they can ever return to their native villages as useful Medical practitioners.

LYING-IN-HOSPITAL.

“ Sixty-nine admissions and sixty-seven confinements occurred at the Lying-in-Hospital during the past year. This is the largest number of admissions and confinements recorded since the Institution was first established in 1863.

“ Mrs. Moss, the Matron of the Institution, continues to perform her duties most satisfactorily, and many of the respectable Natives of the town now avail themselves of her services.

“ The female pupil, who for the last two years has been receiving instruction at the Lying-in-Hospital; has now gone to Rannad, where she is practising as a midwife on her own account, and I hear that the respectable Natives of that place extensively avail themselves of her services. Since her departure another pupil has been entertained at the Institution.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General

J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 29th December 1868.

8. Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.

—“ The conservancy of the neighbourhood of the Dispensary, which includes a small portion of the town of Madura, is pretty good. In the other parts of the town it is frequently defective and unsatisfactory, many of the sewers in the streets being foul. I am informed, however, that the Municipality are doing their best to improve the general sanitary condition of the town which is under their supervision.”

9. Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.—“ The Civil Dispensary with Hospital

attached is situated on the western boundary of the town in that portion of the old Fort Rampart, styled the western gate. The site of the buildings is consequently considerably more elevated than that of the surrounding locality, and is reached by a flight of broad granite stairs. The space on which the Dispensary and Hospital stand is in form of an oblong hollow quadrangle, the building being on the circumference. On the eastern extreme are the Dispensary and Office which are built on a much high level than that occupied by the Hospital and out-offices. These rooms are ascended to by means of granite stairs at each extreme of that building. The two main wards for the sick are placed on the north side, on the edge of a steep mural face which looks down on a spacious well-made road leading towards Dindigul. They were found clean and in fair order.

"The out-buildings are two latrines at the south-west corner, one cook-room, two bath-rooms at western extreme, and one dead-room. The latrines have a brick floor with dry earth, which is not properly used. There are chatties, not coal-tarred, containing dry earth. The floor should have dry earth only at the circumference, extending about two and a half feet from the walls, on this should be placed flat coal-tarred earthen vessels containing dry earth. There is also a tub for removing the excreta, but without proper cover. The latrine conservancy is not satisfactory, which may be accounted for in part by the circumstance of there being only one totoy to the entire Institution, and which is quite insufficient. The cook-room is small, dark, and badly ventilated. The two bath-rooms are recently built, and have each a masonry bath, which are too large to be conveniently filled and used. The Dispensary enclosure appeared to be indifferently kept, refuse of a foul description were seen in several places. The drainage is natural and sufficient."

10. *Hospital bath and lavatories, as to their sufficiency and cleanliness, etc.*—"The supply of water is from a well in the immediate vicinity. It is abundant and never fails; quality good."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"Supported by the interest of Rupees 50,000 invested in Government securities; also from house property purchased as an investment for the sum of Rupees 16,082. Likewise by sale of medicines and by voluntary contributions. No deficiency."

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—"Remarks in Visitors' book generally of a favourable description."

MANARGOODY.

Extract from Medical Report by Native Surgeon P. S Mootoo-SAWMY MOODELLY.

"I have much pleasure in reporting the continued favourable operation of the Manargoody Hospital and Dispensary; eleven years have elapsed since the opening of this most useful Institution in this obscure country town, and it is gratifying to state that it is appreciated by all class of people, both of this and of the neighbouring talooks of the district.

"The station and the talook generally have been free from the invasion of epidemic cholera. A few sporadic cases, however, (eight) have occurred in the town in the beginning of the year, of which two only proved fatal.

"Small-pox, chicken-pox, and measles were prevalent to a certain extent during the first half-year, but happily there were no casualties resulting from them.

"During the past year 252 in-patients and 9,094 out-patients have been treated; comparing these numbers with those admitted in 1867, it will be seen that there is an increase of twenty-eight of the former, and 3,121 of the latter.

"The average daily attendance have been eleven and two-thirds of in, and forty of out-patients.

"The Municipality continues to work successfully, and takes great interest in the welfare of the people by strict attention to all matters which conduce to their health. The cleanliness of the town is looked after, and conservancy matters receive careful attention.

"During the annual festival which takes place at this station in the month of March, and lasts for seventeen days, and at which upwards of 20,000 people are usually present, certain sanitary measures were devised by the Municipality, and the duty of carrying out these was delegated to me.

"They consisted of close attention to the cleanliness and conservancy of the town; the provision of cart-stands at four different localities; the construction of five separate temporary enclosures to serve as latrines for the males and the same number for females, and in which the dry earth system of conservancy was efficiently carried out, and the posting up in conspicuous places of regulations drawn up, in communication with the Vice-President, for observance during the festival. Notice was given at the same time of the existence of the Dispensary, where medical advice and assistance were procurable at all hours.

"Much inconvenience resulted from the difficulty of procuring water, owing to most of the tanks and wells having been dry, and to the absence of freshes in the river. Two tanks, however, one on the north, and the other on the eastern side of the town, were carefully guarded and set apart for drinking purposes. For the use of the cattle and ablution purposes wells were sunk in the bed of the river and some of the tanks.

"Happily no epidemic, which might have been expected, owing to the crowded state of the town, broke out among the people. I am also glad to state that no accident whatever occurred during the time of popular excitement."

KERR LYING-IN WARD.

"It is gratifying to report that the experiment of issuing dry rations to pregnant females awaiting confinement, has taken well. There were twenty-two applicants for relief, showing an increase of ten as compared with those of the past year—seventeen were confined in the Lying-in Ward ; one was a Police case brought in immediately after confinement for concealed delivery ; three women absented themselves ; and one female is now awaiting confinement.

"Four female pupils were entertained on the 1st April 1868, and instruction in practical points of midwifery has been afforded to them. They have made fair progress on the subjects taught them ; of these four, one resigned in August last, and the others will leave the Institution in March next to practice on their own responsibility ; another batch of pupils will be engaged in the beginning of the next official year.

"I regret to have to notice that considerable difficulty is felt in procuring as pupils sufficiently intelligent females.

"It strikes me that much assistance may be rendered by the Tahsildars of talooks in selecting, annually, one or two intelligent females, each in view of their being instructed in midwifery at this Institution, and returned to their respective villages as useful midwives and nurses. I beg to recommend this proposition to the notice of the Collector of the District.

"It is a matter of sincere congratulation for me to bring to the favourable notice of Government that, through the lively interest taken by G. Lee Morris, Esq., the Collector of the District, in the welfare of the Manargoody Civil Dispensary, and by the indefatigable exertions of A. Streenevasa Row, the Deputy Collector of the Division and the Secretary of the Institution, a large sum of Rupees 14,000 has been

collected by donation and subscription from the Native public of Manargoody and Tritrapoondy. A very happy day has dawned upon the Manargoody Civil Dispensary, which is now free from the difficulties it laboured under heretofore. It will henceforth be enabled to maintain an independent existence, for the amount now realized is about to be added to the previous investment of 18,000 Rupees ; making a total of 32,000 Rupees, which will yield an income of Rupees 128 or 130 per mensem. This sum, I presume, will be enough to meet the necessary demands of the Dispensary with the exception of the medical aid and the supply of medicines which the Government very liberally undertake to pay out of their own Treasury.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 12th February 1869.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—“The Civil Dispensary stands at a short distance from, and on the western side of, the town, in a large compound not properly enclosed. In this space are three separate Hospitals, viz., the Civil Dispensary, including male Hospital, a female Hospital, and a Lying-in Hospital, all of which are substantial buildings, tile-roofed, and have well raised foundations. The various wards of three Hospitals were generally found clean and well kept. The out-buildings of the Hospital are a cook-room, a store-room, a bath-room, dead-house, and two latrines ; with the exception of the latter they were indifferently kept. The two latrines contain only dry earth or sand, but were clean.”

19. *Recommendations made regarding the Dispensary.*—“The Native Surgeon recommended that the Civil Dispensary and Hospital for males should be repaired, which is being done ; also that the Hospital compound be enclosed by a mud wall, that a well be sunk in the compound, and a masonry cistern built near the same. Some provision to be made for insane patients, blinds for the male wards, in all of which recommendations I concur.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“Supported and maintained by invested funds, subscriptions, donations, and the proceeds of sale of medicines.”

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—“The remarks in the Visitors' book are generally of a favourable nature.”

MANGALORE.

Extract from Medical Report by Zillah Surgeon J. MACPHERSON.

"The past year shows a considerable increase in the attendance of out-patients. The numbers have been steadily increasing during the last four years, as will be seen by the following numbers:—In 1865, 1,653 out-patients applied for relief; in 1866, the number amounted to 2,676; in 1867, 3,376; and in 1868, to 3,594. I have every reason to believe that there will be a still further increase in 1869.

"The number of in-patients treated amounted to 134, which has been about the average for the last three years.

"No epidemic occurred during the year. In the monsoon months malarious fevers were very prevalent in the district, and supplied a large number of the cases treated both as out and in-patients; dysentery was also rather prevalent, six deaths occurred in Hospital from this disease alone; diarrhoea, rheumatism, and venereal diseases contributed largely to the number of admissions. There were thirty-one deaths in Hospital during the year.

"The Financial Statement shows a slight decrease from last two years in the amount of subscriptions. The total income amounted to Rupees 3,455-14-1, of which Rupees 958 was contributed by Government in payment of Subordinates, etc.

"The European subscriptions amounted to Rupees 297; Native subscriptions to Rupees 415; sale of medicines to Rupees 289.

"The total expenditure amounted to Rupees 2,129-0-7, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,326-13-6.

"Several general meetings were held during the year to endeavour to increase the subscriptions; money to a large amount was promised, and names entered in the subscription list; but when the money was called for, as usual very little of it was forthcoming. The Municipal Commission has been asked to contribute and to return the amount of the Municipal tax charged on the buildings for the last two years.

"Two meetings of the Dispensary Committee were held during the year. It has been resolved that it should meet on the first of every quarter. The cash accounts, subscription list, number of patients treated, and the diets supplied, are published in the local Gazette."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
 J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 7th December 1868.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—“The conservancy in the neighbourhood is good, being regularly attended to by the Municipal Commissioners. The ground surface is generally clean and free from refuse and ordure. Drainage natural and sufficient.”

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—“The Civil Dispensary with Hospital is situated near to and on the north-western side of the station parade ground, in a compound which is surrounded by a laterite wall. The building stands on a raised basement, is substantially constructed, and is the property of Government.

“The total ward space available for the in-patients amounts to 17,682 cubic feet, and there is a superficial area of 1,286 feet; at an average the sick under treatment in Hospital for the last twelve months have each had a cubic space of 986, and a superficial area of 90 feet. The whole of the wards were found very clean and in excellent order. Detached in the compound there are two small separate wards in the range of out-buildings which are approached by a covered way, one of these is appropriated for caste sick, the other, under special circumstances, for European patients. In each there is accommodation for two sick.

“The drainage of the compound is mainly natural and sufficient from the configuration of the site. The water-supply is from a well in the compound, which never fails. The quality is good.”

10. *Hospital baths and lavatories, as to their sufficiency and cleanliness, etc.*—“There is only one bath-room, viz., for the female sick, in which is one round (half cask) tub. A foot-bath and hip-bath are wanted. The male sick bathe in the compound; a bath-room is much required for their use; and as a detached cook-room is preferable to one actually in the Hospital building, I have suggested that one should be so erected, and that the present one should be converted into a bath-room for the male sick. A bathing-tub, foot-tub, and hip-bath are also required for these patients; when these arrangements have been carried out the means for cleanliness would be sufficient.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“Supported and maintained by subscriptions, donations, and sale of medicines. A small amount of capital is in the hands of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras. Government furnish the building, medicines, appliances, surgical instruments, and medical aid.”

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—The only remarks recorded in the Visitor's book are those by Lord Napier in 1866, which with the exception that they adverted to certain defects, were favourable to the general management of the Institution."

MASULIPATAM.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant-Surgeon T. E. F. FFRENCH.

"I regret that I have still to complain of the insufficient support received for this Institution. Some subscriptions are still due, which it is expected will be obtained in a few days. Within the last day or two the Acting Collector has written to the rich merchants and inhabitants calling on them for support, and a special meeting was held for the above purpose on the morning of the 5th instant. The following is an extract taken from that penned by Mr. Wilson after the meeting, and speaks for itself:—

"At a meeting called for the purpose of raising subscriptions and donations in behalf of the Masulipatam Civil Dispensary, this morning there were present the Acting Collector Mr. Wilson, the Assistant Collector Mr. Newman, the Civil Surgeon T. E. F. Ffrench, the Collector's Sheristadar D. Purushothamayya Garu, the District Moonsiff M. R. Sabhapate Naiker Garu, the Sheristadar in charge of Bandar Talook V. Ramanna Garu, C. Camaswara Rao, Merchant. This is the result of the notice in the Gazette, and of invitation by individual printed Circulars sent to all the principal Merchants, Sowcars, and the inhabitants of the town, in conspicuous parts of which copies of the notice were stuck up for general information.

"It is suggested that the small number attending may be accounted for by its being the festival season of the year when marriages are chiefly celebrated, and that a meeting held at a late hour of the day might be attended with better results. C. Camaswara Rao, the only merchant present, has not much faith in the readiness of his brethren merchants to assemble for such purposes, and is of opinion that a meeting at whatever hour held will have the result of the present.

"It is thought better to try however, and the present meeting resolved to call another meeting, the date of which will be determined after Mr. Thornhill's arrival; meantime, subscription papers will be circulated throughout the town, in the hope of much good being the result."

Apothecary J. O'KEEFFE, Acting Zillah Surgeon, adds :—

" I regret to state that nothing came of the last meeting held in February, and Mr. Thornhill, the Collector, was precluded from holding another on account of his short stay at the station, but intended doing so on his return from circuit. The monthly subscriptions, etc., are found insufficient for the support of the Institution, and we have been obliged to encroach on its capital to pay the monthly bills."

Assistant-Surgeon D. KEARNEY adds :—

" There has been no epidemic disease during the year, the past season has been comparatively a healthy one. The regular monsoons set in during the month of June, and the rain-fall was quite equal to the year preceding, being thirty-one inches and seventy-seven cents. There was a failure of dry crops from want of timely rains, and the wet crops were also slack, owing to the channels being not fully supplied. The prices demanded for all sorts of provisions were fluctuating and rather high. The working of the Municipality is not complete. Though there was an improvement in making several roads of mud, and erecting latrines of mud walls, yet there is much prickly-pear all over the town to be cut or destroyed, and there are many stagnant pools, ditches, etc., to be filled up. The main roads are kept clean by the scavengers, but all other lanes are filthy from want of sufficient establishment. The drainage system has been improved to some extent since the year preceding, but there is much to be done in the way of carrying off stagnant waters from many places in the town.

" The total number of sick treated during the year 1868 has been, in-door patients sixty-seven, and out-door patients 2,615, showing a decrease of seventy-one in-door patients, which may be attributed to the great care taken in the selection of proper cases for admission, rejecting all the mendicants who hitherto resorted to the Dispensary with no other particular ailment than to become inmates of the Hospital to be fed. There has been also a decrease in the number of out-patients in the year 1868 by 287, which may be accounted for by the more healthy condition of the past seasons. The average daily sick of in-patients has been four, and that of the out-patients forty.

" The most strenuous exertions were made to collect subscriptions and donations due by different Life-Governors and others, and the funds thus collected have been sufficient to meet all the expenses incurred, without drawing from the capital deposited in the Savings' Bank, and the same was withdrawn on the 17th December 1868, agreeably to Accountant-General's Circular, No. 4,527, dated 12th November 1868,

and kept in the Civil Dispensary. A sum of Rupees 321-15-0 has been realized by the sale of medicines, showing an increase of Rupees 122-15-6 over that of the year 1867; and there has also been a small increase in the amount of subscriptions collected during the past year, viz., Rupees 28-5-6, and the balance now on hand is Rupees 1,556-13-10.

"Owing to several changes of the Collectors of the District having occurred during the short period I have had charge of the Civil Dispensary, I regret to state that no measures have been adopted to convene a meeting of the wealthy Natives to raise funds.

"In conclusion, I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the services rendered by W. Venkataswami Naidoo, No. 174, through whose exertions much lasting benefit has been conferred on the Dispensary, setting aside the annual bequest of Rupees 300 granted by him in aid of the funds of this charity."

MERCARA.

Extract from Medical Report by Civil Surgeon J. P. NASH, M.D.

"The climate of Mercara, during the year 1868, has been healthy.

"The number of in-patients, from 1st January to 15th December 1868, amounts to 190, and of out-patients to 3,154.

"The station was free from any epidemic during the year. On reference to the Financial Statement, it will be observed that a balance of Rupees 1,219-11-10 figures to the credit of the Institution, but as a sum of Rupees 500 will be required to complete the Dressers' quarters, the Committee have appealed to Government for some pecuniary assistance, as the subscriptions from Europeans and Natives do not now amount to Rupees 30 per mensem."

Extract from Inspection Report by J. H. ORR, Deputy Inspector-General, dated 26th November 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—"The present condition of the Civil Dispensary at this station is very satisfactory; the building is in thorough good repair, and the several wards clean and well kept; the cook-room and privies are only as yet thatched, but I am informed that arrange-

ments have now been made to have tile roofs put on these buildings before the commencement of next monsoon; the dry earth system of conservancy is efficiently employed in the privies, which were clean and free from odour; water of good quality is obtained from a well in close proximity to the Hospital."

22. *Supprt and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“ As the pay of the Hospital Establishment is defrayed by the Local Government, this Dispensary can only be looked upon as partially self-supporting. I subjoin a statement, showing the financial working of the Institution for the expired ten months of the present year :—

Statement.

	RS.	A.	P.
Balance in hand, 1st January 1868	... 714	7	9
Received from interest of vested funds	... 10	0	0
By European donations and subscriptions	... 361	0	0
By Native do. do	... 166	1	4
By sale of medicines	... 455	10	9
	<hr/>		
Total expenditure	... 1,707	3	10
	718	1	7
	<hr/>		
Balance, 31st October 1868	... 989	2	3
	<hr/>		
Dieting sick, etc.	... 542	2	0
Servants' pay	... 8	8	0
Building expenses	... 92	4	3
Annual supplies	... 75	3	4
	<hr/>		
Total	... 718	1	7

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—“ No remarks have been entered in the Visitors' book.”

MAYAVERAM.

Extract from Medical Report by Third Class Hospital-Assistant
T. MATHOORANAYAGUM, No. 736.

“ With the exception of a few cases of cholera among the Natives, the town of Mayaveram and its environs have, during the past year, been free from epidemic diseases.

"The working of the Dispensary, I am glad to say, during the year has been very satisfactory. There has been a larger number of daily attendance of patients of all classes of Natives to obtain Medical and Surgical treatment than in the previous year.

"The total number of out-patients treated at the Dispensary, during the year, was 2,839, and in-patients none, because no permission has been given to treat in-patients here; if any apply, they are to be sent to the main Dispensary at Tranquebar.

"With regard to the pecuniary support of the Dispensary I have very little to say, for the Institution continues to be supported by the main Dispensary at Tranquebar, and even the perishable articles, etc., are supplied by the same."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 10th February 1869.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—"The conservancy of the neighbourhood generally is not satisfactory; drainage of a very imperfect description, but measures are being taken to improve it."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—"The Dispensary is a small building which was formerly used as an Hospital for the sick of the department of the Head Assistant Collector. It stands near to the Talook Cutcherry, and about the centre of the town of Mayaveram. The building, which is substantially constructed and tile-roofed, consists of two rooms with a verandah in front. At the rear of the building is a small compound surrounded by a wall, in which is a cook-room, the only out-house. If in emergencies the Hospital-Assistant should be required to make *post-mortem* examinations in judicial cases, a dead-house should be erected. There is a well in the compound, the water of which is so bad that it cannot be even used for Dispensary purposes. It would be more convenient for all parties if a house for the Hospital-Assistant, in close proximity to the Dispensary, could be erected."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"The Dispensary being a branch of the Civil Dispensary at Tranquebar is supported by funds from that Institution. I find that no charges are made for medicines supplied to Military Officers in Civil employ, not subscribers to this Dispensary, and I have instructed that they are* in future to be

charged for the same, agreeably to Circular Memorandum, No. 1010, of 16th March 1869."

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—“ There was no Visitors' book kept until I improvised one, in which I recorded a favourable remark.”

MUNJERI.

Extract from Medical Report by Second Class Hospital-Assistant
T. AROONACHELLUM, No. 599.

		RS.	A.	P.
Rent of the building as a Dispensary	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	34	0	0
Dieting patients	...	...	...	...
Other charges	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure	...	34	0	0

Number of Sick for the year 1868.

	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
Remained 31st December 1867	...	...	...
Admitted during the year 1868	63	651	714
Discharged	47	621	668
Died	4	...	4
Average daily sick	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Remaining 31st December 1868	12	30	42

“ *Topographic Description.*—Munjeri is a village of the Ernaad Talook, in the Malabar District, about thirty-one miles to the east of Calicut, and seven to the north-east of Malliapooram. The Dispensary is built on an elevated ground, close to the road, and occupies a commanding position; and on the south lies the bazaar (consisting of about thirty houses), Sub-Magistrate and Moonsiff's Court, Travellers bungalow, and a School; further from this, in the same village, is a place peopled by a few Bramins and Nairs; on the north of the Dispensary there are two buildings, one is an inn, and the other a market where a weekly fair is held; some two hundred yards to the north of this market there is a Mosque, and a small Moplah street consisting of some twenty houses.

“ Munjéri is situated on a low ground, but environed by hills; it appears, in fact, to be just at the commencement of the hilly country

which merges in the Neilgherry range. The neighbourhood consists of a series of hills and valleys, of which the former are almost bare of trees, and afford pasturage to the herds of cattle with which the country abounds, and their soil is laterite, and broken here and there by boulders of granite ; the latter (the low ground) on the other hand is rich and fertile, having a soft loamy soil and abundantly supplied with moisture, owing to the annual fall of heavy rain ; the cultivation is mostly of the wet kind, and large crops of rice are grown. Numerous groves of trees give the country a well wooded appearance, they consist chiefly of jack-fruit, banians, betel-nut, and numerous plantain trees.

" The inhabitants are chiefly Nairs (Hindoos) and Moplahs, the descendants of Arabs. Among the former there prevails a great laxity of morals, the latter are the predominant race and profess Mahomedanism ; they are filthy in their habits, quite illiterate, and quarrelsome, and subsist by trading and cultivation. The majority of Nairs are cultivators. There is also a third class, the subjects of an illicit slavery ; they are called Chermas, a very degraded race in appearance, and their females are not permitted to wear any covering above the waist.

" The production of the country are rice, cocoanut, betel-nut, black pepper, jack-fruit, and teak ; the latter grows in great abundance in Nilamboor forest.

" The people generally reside in valleys, and their houses are not in rows, but on detached piece of land with large compounds planted with jack-fruit, cocoanut, betel-nut, and other trees of the palm kind. The houses are of a very rude construction, low, and ill-ventilated, and bordered by paddy fields, hence fevers, dysentery, and diarrhoea are very common among them.

" The climate of Munjeri is on the whole that peculiar to the Western Coast, but it is somewhat drier than that of Calicut, probably from its lying rather more inland. The hot season commences in February and lasts till May, when the south-west monsoon sets in.

" Fever prevails to a very great extent in those hilly and jungly places, about seven miles and further from here in the north, during the months of May and June when the monsoon sets in, and it is said to prove fatal almost in every case.

" Of the classes of diseases most numerous among the in-patients were anasarca, fever, ulcer, and wounds and injuries ; among the out-patients fever, bowel-complaint, ulcer, and skin diseases.

" The Dispensary is situated in the centre of Munjeri (facing to, the road) to the advantage of all in the talook. It consists of four wards in a line, one on the right is the female ward, and that on the

left is the Police ward, and the remaining two are the male wards occupying a central position. The Police and female wards are connected with the central building by walking sheds. The dimensions of each are sixteen square feet, giving accommodation to six beds. The wards have verandahs on all sides. The Surgery is situated betwixt the male wards, in front of this there is a hall and porch to receive the out-patients. The Police and female wards have each a bathing and store-room at each extremity of the eastern verandahs. Not requiring a separate store-room for the Police ward, it is sometimes used by the patients of the Dispensary when these are too many. There is also a bathing-room attached to the male ward on the northern extremity of the eastern verandah; on the southern extremity of the eastern verandah of the male ward there is also a room originally intended as a bath-room, but it is now converted into a ward for low caste Chermas.

"The wards are sufficiently ventilated by doors and windows, the former half venitianed, and the latter full venitianed. There is no ridge-ventilation.

"The male wards have each a chimney, in which to keep fire in the wet season.

"The buildings are made of laterite, plastered with chunam, and roofed with tiles.

"The ground on which the Dispensary is built measures 300 by 228 feet; it was given by a wealthy land-lord of this place without rent.

"The Dispensary was built partly with Government grant, viz., Rupees 3,450, and partly with private contributions amounting to Rupees 1,250.

"The work was pushed on with great speed by P. Ramoony Marar, the Tahsildar of this talook, and was finished in a much shorter time, and at a cheaper cost than could be expected to be done by the Public Works Department.

"The Tahsildar has constructed all the buildings, agreeably to the plan, and there was a balance of Rupees 232-0-6, after leveling the ground, and raising mud walls on three sides, and making rails in the front for the protection of the compound. These are works over and above the requirements of the estimate. A sum of Rupees 284-8-0 was also collected from the inhabitants over the amount required for the building of the Dispensary. The proceeds of the sale of the late Civil Dispensary at Mallipoorum amounted to Rupees 46. These two items, together with the balance mentioned above, make up a total of Rupees 562-8-6. This sum is now being used for the erection of a cook-room, male and female privies, and a dead-room.

" For the use of the Dispensary a well is also dug close to the Dispensary compound, at the expense of the Talisildar P. Ramoony Marar, who has made it over for the Dispensary as a present.

" The Dispensary was opened on the 1st of September 1868, when a very large number of patients, especially the poorer classes, presented themselves for medical aid, from near and distant places. Caste prejudices prevail here, to a very great extent, among the Brahmins and Nairs, consequently many of the out-patients, coming from distant places, experience great inconvenience to put up in the neighbourhood of the Hospital; when cases beyond the skill of their Native Vydeans occur, they do put up to these inconveniences.

" A meeting of the President and the Members of the Managing Committee of the Dispensary, and the wealthy inhabitants and Village Magistrates, was held on the 5th September 1868. The inhabitants have agreed to contribute annually, according to their means, for the support of the Dispensary. The President and the Members have concurred in this method without requesting for a large amount at once, seeing that the people lately paid about 12,000 Rupees for the Civil Dispensary at Calicut, and Rupees 1,534-8-0 for the building here.

" A sum of Rupees 803-12-0 was collected, and about 450 Rupees is expected from the adjoining Walwanaad Talook. Taking into consideration the small amount of the fund, the large number of patients admitted into the Hospital, the difficulty of obtaining the necessary articles of diet, the high price even for those few to be had here, and the deduction to be made from the fund for clothing, bedding, etc., the patients are not dieted so comfortably as could be desired.

" The diet consists of the following :—

Breakfast.

Rice for congee 3 oz., with chilly atchar.

Dinner.

Rice 12 oz.

Vegetable 6 oz., with sufficient curry-stuff.

Supper.

Rice 12 oz.

Vegetable 6 oz., with sufficient curry-stuff.

On Wednesday and Sunday salt-fish 1½ oz. is also added for dinner.

" The establishment consists of one ward cooly, one cook, and one sweeper; these are paid from the Dispensary Fund.

"The menial attendant attached to the Police Hospital, and paid by Government, serves also for the Dispensary, and they are sufficient for the present requirements of the Dispensary.

"As no house is to be had close to the Hospital, Mr. Ballard, the Collector of Malabar, has generously given Rupees 100 for the building of a house close to the Hospital for the Medical Subordinate : it is now under construction, and will be ready to live in by the end of next month."

NEGAPATAM.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant-Apothecary D. CALLAGHAN.

"The seasons, during the past year, occurred at the usual times ; the wet weather from the middle of October to middle of February. The inhabitants say that the last rain-fall has been very plentiful, compared with that of five or six previous years. Negapatam being a sea coast town has, of course, the advantage of the evening sea breeze, which is so welcome after a scorching day. I could not detect any influence upon health or disease by the seasons, except that fever was prevalent at the emerging of the wet and dry weather. I am happy to report that no epidemic of cholera occurred either in Negapatam or the District. I always expected the scourge during several crowded festivals that take place in several parts of the District; but not a single case was reported.

"A Lying-in Hospital has been attached to the Dispensary. It was first intended for a Cholera Hospital. But it was thought inadvisable to have patients under treatment in the same compound, as it would frighten away applicants with other complaints. A Chuttrum is available if an epidemic should occur, but fortunately there was no occasion to make use of it last year."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General

J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 3rd February 1869.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—"The conservancy of the neighbourhood is generally good. There are no buildings in the immediate vicinity."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—"The apartments allotted for the accom-

modation of the sick, in both Hospitals, were found clean and in good order; but the condition and arrangement in the Dispensary and Office were not so satisfactory. The *in-patients* have each on an average had, during the last twelve months, a superficial area of 103 feet, and a cubic space of 1,697 feet. The out-buildings are a cook-room, two latrines, and a dead-room, all in good repair and clean. The latrines are on the dry earth system, with coal-tar, both of which appeared to be used effectively; drainage of the surrounding ground chiefly natural from its sloping configuration and sufficient."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“The Dispensary is self-supporting, by means of funds (Rupees 7,000) invested in Government 4 per cent. loan, also subscriptions and the proceeds of sale of medicines. The subscriptions have fluctuated, but have averaged Rupees 60 per month. The total income is represented as being hardly sufficient.”

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—“The general tenor of the remarks in the visitors' book is favourable to the character of the Institution.”

NELLORE.

Extract from Medical Report by Zillah Surgeon E. E. LLOYD.

“It is with no little satisfaction that I am again able to report on the favourable working of the Dispensary during the past year; the admissions of both classes being higher than those of the preceding year, showing that the Dispensary is still duly appreciated both by the resident and non-resident portion of the Native community. The numbers treated during the last two years are given below, showing an increase among the *in-patients* of five, and among *out-patients* of 780, for the past year, as compared with that of 1867:—

Classes.	Treated in 1867.	Treated in 1868.	Increase.
In-patients.....	322	327	5
Out-patients.....	4,327	5,107	780

“It will be seen, from the table given below, that many still continue to flock in from the District for treatment. In my last year's

report, I considered it would be a doubtful point, whether we should have so many non-resident patients this year, on account of a Dispensary having been opened for out-patients at Ongole; but, on comparing the admissions for the two years in question, it will be seen that the non-residents for this year, among the in-patients, are but three less than those of last, whilst the out-patients far exceed them:—

Classes.	Residents in 1867.	Non-residents admitted 1867.	Grand Total.
In-patients	119	181	300
Out-patients.....	3,856	459	4,315

Classes.	Residents admitted 1868.	Non-residents admitted 1868.	Grand Total.
In-patients.....	137	178	315
Out-patients.....	4,208	866	5,074

" Very satisfactory conclusions may be drawn from the above statements; for whilst the Dispensary at Ongole, which was opened in November 1867, as reported by the Medical Officer in charge, is working well, they show that the Natives generally are daily gaining more confidence in the European mode of treatment; and I am given to understand that nearly all the talooks have consented to a voluntary tax, either upon their houses or lands for the support of Talook Dispensaries; but they wish that this tax may be collected by Government officials, instead of by private individuals, as laid down and recommended in the public proceedings on the subject, as they think it may otherwise be the means of creating extortionate demands among the collectors of the tax.

" The Rajah of Venkatagherry continues to show the interest he takes in the Dispensary by wishing to maintain it entirely at his own cost, which he does, with the exception of Medical Officers and medicines, by a monthly grant of Rupees 150, which he pays in a round sum, viz., Rupees 1,800 in advance at the commencement of each year. He has also very recently presented the Committee with a sum of Rupees 580 for the improvements now going on at the Dispensary, for which the Committee have tendered their best acknowledgments.

"I am happy to be able to report that the Branch Dispensary, under the able management of Sub-Assistant-Surgeon S. W. Situmbarum Pillay, has been doing much good, if the numbers attending that Institution be any criterion, for in the return that will be presented by that Officer, it will be found that no less than 6,082 have applied for relief during the year, showing an increase of 730 over the admissions of last year; so that, taking the two Dispensaries together, the relief afforded to the sick of the District amounts to 11,471.

"Financially speaking this year has not been behind; the General Dispensary Fund has been steadily increasing; for further particulars of which reference must be made to the financial statement of the Branch Dispensary, in the name of which Institution the funds are generally collected in deference to the Rajah of Venketagherry, who wishes to defray the entire expenses of the Civil Dispensary; and for this reason, it has been decided that, from the commencement of the new year, the whole of the surplus money now in the hands of the Civil Dispensary is to be carried to the credit of the Branch Dispensary Fund. The balance remaining in hand on 31st December 1868, in favour of Civil Dispensary, was Rupees 3,214-9-5, or Rupees 1,060 in excess of that in the preceding year. The poor box put up in the Dispensary in 1867 only contained Rupees 17-14-8, which does not say much for the gratitude of the more wealthy Natives who have derived benefit from the Dispensary during the year.

"The District has, during the past year, been on the whole healthy; but six cases of cholera are reported from the whole of the talooks in the mortuary register during the whole year, which is almost unprecedented for this district: these cases occurred, four in Atmakur, and two in Ongole; but small-pox and fevers, of various types, have been rather prevalent, the former, more especially, in the talooks of Nellore, Judur, Rapur, and Atmakur."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 13th February 1869.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.—* Conservancy of the town is attended to by the Municipality. Public latrines have been built in the vicinity. The town generally has a very clean and neat appearance. A slaughter-house has been built. It is washed out daily. A chunam receptacle for blood is objectionable, and the present arrangement for disposing of the washing out

also. It falls into a stagnant ditch and becomes offensive. Pointed this out, and directed the Civil Surgeon to bring it to the notice of the Municipal Board. The vicinity of the Dispensary is very clean. The ground is now being levelled and walled in."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—“The building is in good condition ; very clean, and tolerably well-ventilated by ridge and by doors. There are no windows ; and if doors are closed, there must be stagnation below. Recommended either windows or floor ventilators. There are three wards, male, female, and a small room for contagious cases. There is sufficient accommodation in the male ward for fourteen beds, and in the female for seven, giving each sixty superficial feet. An abundant supply of water is obtained from a well in the compound. The latrine, which is rather too distant, is very clean on the dry earth system. All soil removed daily by the sweepers. A Police ward is under the same roof, though quite separate from the Hospital. It is very comfortable, and the sick are well-cared for in every way. I consider it objectionable to have the Police even in the same compound.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—Entirely by the Rajah of Venkatagerry, who has liberally relieved the town-people from this duty. He contributes monthly Rupees 150, besides occasional extra sums.”

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—“Remarks by civil authorities generally satisfactory.”

NELLORE BRANCH DISPENSARY.

Extract from Medical Report by Sub-Assistant-Surgeon
S. W. SITHUMBARUM.

“It is gratifying that I am able to give a more satisfactory report this year than the last, the total number treated being 6,149, against 5,383 last year, so that there is an increase of 766. Of those that have applied for relief in this Institution, the greatest number is among the residents of the town. The prejudice, which the people had against European treatment, is gradually dying away, when they see repeated proofs of the inferiority of native treatment from time to time, still they are not candid enough to acknowledge it openly : in all cases this is perhaps due to the want of sufficient enlightenment.

" As this Hospital is intended for out-patients only, the diseases treated here are of an ordinary nature, cases of serious complaints being sent to the Civil Dispensary, except in cases of accidents in which temporary relief is first given here, and then the patients are sent to the Civil Dispensary to complete their cure there.

" The town has been free from epidemic diseases, with the exception of small-pox, which is still prevailing in some parts of the town; but as there were not many fatal cases, it has not been much felt by the people. On the whole, the general health of the town has been good this year, owing partly to the Municipal improvements, which have been satisfactorily going on ever since the introduction of the Towns' Improvement Act into this town, for it is plain that the town is in a much better state, and the streets are much cleaner now than what they were two years ago.

" There has been only a small addition to this Dispensary Fund this year, there being nearly as much collection of subscriptions as the interest on the invested fund. Both these put together were a little more than sufficient to meet the small demands of this Institution.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 13th February 1869.

" The Branch Dispensary at Nellore is for out-patients only. It is situated in the fort, and was formerly a Military Hospital. The building on which there are two rooms and a Surgery is old, but in fair condition and clean. The furniture is sufficient, and in fair condition.

" The remarks in the Visitors' book are satisfactory."

ONGOLE.

Extract from Medical Report by 2nd Class Hospital Assistant
A. JOSEPH, No. 610.

" I respectfully beg to bring to notice the working of the Civil Dispensary at Ongole. It was pleasing to observe the readiness with which the inhabitants of this talook, both rich and poor, and various travellers, availed themselves of the means of benefit afforded by this Institution.

" The number of out-door patients, who resorted for medical aid during the year, was 3,321.

"The Dispensary being situated nearly in the centre of the talook and at the junction of three important roads, I am confident that a number, much larger than the above, will be treated after the final establishment of the Institution.

"By order of the local authorities, I opened a subscription list to get a trifling sum from the patients, but this practice diminished the number of patients. I have, therefore, discontinued it.

"The total amount in hand, including the Government grant, is Rs. 1,371-12-9, and further collections are being made in the talook."

OOTACAMUND.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon W. PEARL.

"The new Hospital built for the Civil Dispensary appears to be admirably adapted for its purpose. The only objection is its site, which is an excavation on the eastern side of the Jail Hill; and from want of the afternoon sun, there is a damp and chilly feeling in the wards during the latter part of the day. No alterations have been made in the building during the past year. Twelve new iron bedsteads were procured from England by the local Committee, as well as a supply of grey blankets.

"*Epidemics.*--As I have only been in charge of the Hospital for a few days during the absence of Surgeon M. C. Furnell on privilege leave, I am unable to give any detailed account of epidemics during the past year. Measles has prevailed during the last two months, and some cases of typhoid fever were observed in the early part of the season; two of these cases proved fatal, one at Ootacamund, and one at Coonoor; as they occurred in Dr. Furnell's private practice, I am unable to give any particulars regarding them."

"*Dispensary how supported.*--By voluntary contributions, which have somewhat fallen off during the past twelve months, many Native subscribers having refused to pay up their arrears, among which, I am sorry to see, some of the chief Native merchants. The average monthly subscriptions for the past year has been Rupees 85-8-6."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 16th March 1869.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*
—"The conservancy in the neighbourhood of this Institution is toler-

ably good. The general sanitary condition of the station, though somewhat improved since the last ten months, is by no means satisfactory. There is still excessive vegetation in many places, mainly caused by the rapid growth and spread of two kinds of Australian trees, the root sprouts, of one of which (an acacia) being especially unmanageable, and forming in few months dense low jungle, which is most objectionable for sanitary reasons at a station so numerously populated. Such cover likewise affords much facility for the committance of nuisances, and thus proves the chief cause of the ground soiling by excreta. The general state of the drainage at Ootacamund is very far from being perfect. Swamps are very common, and do not appear to have received adequate attention from the Municipality, or it may be that the means for their removal are wanting. The bazaar on the slope, near to the lake, is but little changed for the better since May 1868. The streets, especially those portions of them nearest to the lake, are not kept in a clean or satisfactory state, and the side-drains are still in the rough primitive and inefficient state in which they have been for many years. At the margin of the lake, the ground surface is unclean, being in many localities soiled by dirty refuse and ordure, showing unmistakeably that the visits of the Inspectors of Nuisances are either not regular, or without any good result. The public latrines are thus either not of sufficient number, or are not frequented as intended. As regards the open latrines, that is those that are simply enclosures without roofs, I believe them to be very objectionable, inasmuch that the urine sinks into the soil at all times, and that the ordure, when dissolved by heavy rain-falls, is absorbed by the soil in like manner, and thus inevitably pollutes the streams in the vicinity. I am aware that a new system of drainage and many other improvements, bearing on the general healthy state of the station, are in contemplation, but I beg with deference to observe that the great delay in currying the same into operation subjects the community to continued imminent and unnecessary risk. Evils of the description adverted to can only be considered properly dealt with when promptly removed. The Municipality of Ootacamund should look to this, and should urge on the works of improvement that have been projected and approved of. To do justice to the station, a much larger expenditure of money is required than has taken place during the last twelve months. It is of the utmost importance to the sanitary welfare of the residents that they should be supplied with water perfectly pure and reliable, whatever the details of the scheme proposed may be. These should include means in every respect sufficient for precluding the possibility of contamination of any kind."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—“The building is new and substantially built, but the tiled roof was found very imperfect and leaky during the last rainy season ; and Government have sanctioned the sum of Rupees 1,940 for repairing the same, or rather for substituting continued iron for flat tiles below the ordinary tiles.

“The wards are clean and generally well kept ; the means of ventilation are sufficient.

“The drainage is chiefly natural ; there is an artificial catch-drain on the slope of the Hill above the excavated plateau, on which the buildings stand, which requires deepening. As mentioned in last Inspection Report, the ground surface, around the building, has not slope sufficient to carry off the rain-fall water, which accumulates in consequence. To obviate this, I recommended that small sloping masonry drains should be made, leading to the descent in front; but the work has not been done.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“Supported by voluntary subscription ; Government supplying medical aid, medicines, instruments, &c., and paying a Peon attached to the Institution. Monthly receipts from subscriptions for past year were on an average Rupees 220.”

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—“The general tenor of remarks in the Visitors' book is favourable to the character of the Institution.”

PALAMCOTTAH.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant-Surgeon R. WILSON, M.D.

“During the year under review 320 in, and 1,903 out-patients, have been admitted to the Civil Hospital at Palamcottah ; this shows an increase of 119 out-patients over the year 1867, and a decrease of one in-patient.

“The year 1868 has been an exceptionally healthy year ; with the exception of small-pox no epidemic disease has visited the District ; the usual annual visitation of cholera has been absent, which hitherto has occurred in the cool season—December, January, and February ; a few sporadic cases have occurred here and there, but the disease did not assume the epidemic form usual in former years.

“A cottage Lunatic Asylum, capable of accommodating twelve patients, six males and six females, has been built; but, owing to a misap-

prehension as to an order of Government, the latrines and gates of the compound were left incomplete, but are now being completed, when the insane patients at present detained in the general wards of the Hospital will be transferred to the new building. It is not contemplated that chronic cases of insanity should be detained in this small Asylum ; it is merely intended to offer better accommodation for a few months to acute cases, many of which occur in the District. During the year thirteen new cases of insanity have been admitted to treatment, and three remained from last year, nine of these cases were discharged cured, four relieved and removed by their friends, one died, and two remain.

" A new tiled verandah has been built along the front of the six contagious wards, which are detached from the main Hospital building ; this is a great improvement, and renders these wards as comfortable as the main building ; these wards are most frequently occupied by unfortunate females suffering from syphilis, who apply for relief when in an advanced state of disease, and quite unable longer to ply their profession.

" If Government should see fit to extend the Contagious Act to all large Mofussil towns, it would, I believe, be the greatest possible boon it could confer upon the people generally. I believe I speak within limit when I state that one-third of the applicants for relief at our Hospitals are more or less influenced by constitutional syphilis in one or other of its many forms, and if this condition could be controlled, or even modified, what a mercy to the people."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 27th December 1868.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.—*" The conservancy of the neighbourhood and station generally is satisfactory; there are some exceptions, but, on the whole, the Municipal authorities keep the various localities clean."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.—*" The Civil Dispensary, with Hospital attached, is situated on the western side of the town of Palameottah, from which it is distant about 400 yards; the site is open, dry, and sufficiently elevated; the ground configuration being sloping in front and rear; the building stands in a park like compound, which is

surrounded by a substantial masonry stone wall ; it consists of four main wards, with a bath-room attached to each ; these apartments are on the outer portions of the building, and are separated by two rooms in the centre, which are used as an Office, Dispensary, and Operating-room. Each ward, for the accommodation of the sick, has two doors, two windows, and three ventilating apertures at the top of the walls ; there is a long range of building at a short distance in the rear of the Dispensary containing ten rooms, each capable of accommodating one patient ; these rooms are appropriated particularly for diseases of a contagious nature, some are allotted to infirm paupers, who also receive food and clothing at the expense of the Institution. There are now five orphan children in this range. The aggregate accommodation of the wards, in the main Hospital, has afforded to each patient, on an average, during the last twelve months, 1,685 cubic feet and 87½ superficial area. The wards were found clean, and in excellent order. The out-buildings are two cook-rooms, and two store-rooms, also four latrines, two of which only are now in use, both were found clean, and containing dry earth and coal-tar, which appeared to be effectively used. The other two latrines, not being required for the purpose originally intended, have been handed over as a dwelling to the toty attached to the Hospital."

10. *Hospital baths and lavatories, as to their sufficiency and cleanliness, etc.*—“ The water is supplied from three wells in the compound ; two of these contain brackish water, which is used for bathing and ablution purposes only, the other furnishes excellent water ; supply ample.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“ The Civil Dispensary has a large Capital, Rupees 80,000, in Government securities. The interest defrays all expenses of the Institution, and is ample for that purpose.”

PALLIPORT LAZARETTO.

Extract from Medical Report by Civil Surgeon C. E. WHITTON, M.B.

“ During the past year, nine fresh cases of leprosy were admitted, making, with thirty-two cases remaining on the 1st of January 1868, a total of forty-one cases treated ; of these one mild case has been apparently cured, one relieved to a certain degree and discharged, and four died.

“ The lepers, so far as I am aware, have presented no new feature of sickness calling for remarks.

"The Lazaretto has been regularly visited by me once, and sometimes twice monthly. I have generally found the patients contented with what was being done for them, though very much inclined to quarrel amongst themselves. Inability to work, and the unfortunate nature of their malady, may account for this.

"The reconstruction of this Hospital on the old site, as directed by Government, is now being rapidly carried out. I am happy to add that all my suggestions, for its improvement, have met with the sanction of Government, and the work is progressing to my satisfaction ; when completed, there will be little left to wish for.

"The cost of the reconstruction of this building, as sanctioned in Government Order, dated 15th November 1867, No. 3,531, Public Department, is Rupees 10,360. The improvements are of such a nature as to add very greatly to the health and comfort of the lepers.

"New and improved wells and latrines are being constructed in suitable parts of the compound. The high walls forming the enclosure, beyond which it was forbidden for lepers to wander, and which gave the place the appearance of a prison, are being removed. Ventilation is to be well-attended to, and the whole compound, some 400 feet square, is to be surrounded with a wall of about two feet, with buttresses and railing between, rising six feet. The poor lepers will thus be able to wander about in the open air, within the limits of the compound when they feel able, or inclined, to do so."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 16th December 1868.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood and station generally.*—"The conservancy of the neighbourhood immediately outside the circumference walls is-indifferent; the ground surface is irregular and badly kept, being strewed with the leaves of trees, and in some places covered with the refuse of the Institution."

19. *Recommendations made regarding the Dispensary.*—"The suggestions made by the Civil Surgeon, Cochin, dated 18th March 1867, (recorded in Proceedings of Government, Public Works Department, Order thereon, No. 2,871, of 16th September 1867,) for the reconstruction ~~of~~ improvement of the Lazaretto, are most appropriate in every respect, and when carried out will place the Institution in a satisfactory state. The compound wall and one of the lodges therein mentioned

have been nearly erected, and some of the other work, recommended by Dr. Whitton, appears to be in progress."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"Supported and maintained entirely by Government."

PALGHAUT.

Extract from Medical Report by 2nd Class Hospital Assistant
K. KRISTNAMAH, No. 579.

"On reviewing the return for the year from which we are just out, the Dispensary appears to have worked satisfactorily, except in its financial affairs, which will be found under paragraph 9, and appreciated by all classes of people, especially Brahmins, who entertain bitter prejudices, more in this part of the country, seems to shake off all the prejudices and appear at the Dispensary to be prescribed, and the increase in this caste will be found under the head of caste of in and out-patients. There has been an increase of 385 patients, both in and out, but it is to be regretted that there would have been double and treble the amount of the increase had I not been often withdrawn from my station by Magisterial authorities for weeks, sometimes for use in their Judicial trials, leaving the public to a source of great inconvenience, and thus diminishing the increase, and also preventing me from reading professional works.

"This Dispensary is supported partly by Government, and partly from the Local Funds. Many attempts were made to relieve the Government from its burden of providing diet and contingencies, and make the Dispensary self-supporting, both by the officials and the Secretary to the Dispensary; but the result was without any good effects.

"Palghaut is a large talook, and important in its trade, and inhabited by rich Brahmins and Nairs, but it is to be regretted that an useful Institution as this in the midst of so many wealthy inhabitants, no interest whatever is taken."

- Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
• J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 2nd April 1869.

8. *Consevancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—"The conservancy in the neighbourhood is generally good; the

bazaars and streets in the town of Palghaut are not commonly in a satisfactory state. I saw much refuse of houses in the streets and drains, and the latter are not of a suitable description."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—"The means of ventilation are very inadequate. Drainage chiefly natural, and from the sloping configuration of the ground sufficient."

10. *Hospital baths and lavatories, as to their sufficiency and cleanliness, etc.*—"There is neither bath-room nor a bathing tub of any kind; a lumber-room is sometimes used for the purpose of bathing, when chatties, containing water, are employed; the means for proper ablution and cleanliness are entirely wanting. Water procured from wells in sufficiency; quality good."

11. *Nature, character, and condition of bedding and furniture.*—"Furniture in the wards, wooden platforms instead of cots. In Dispensary two almirahs, one unserviceable, a compounding table, a writing table, a bench, a chair. Little or no bedding."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"By Government and by subscriptions and donations, which latterly have been quite inadequate. I was informed by the Hospital Assistant, that the Managing Committee had not made use of the sums realized by the sale of medicines."

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—"The remarks in the Visitor's book are not generally definitely stated."

POLACHY.

Extract from Medical Report by Native Surgeon RUTHANUM MOODELLY.

"During the year just closed there were 236 in-patients treated at the Civil Dispensary (of which number seventeen, who were in good circumstances, dieted themselves), the daily average being sixteen, and the deaths sixteen, for the twelve months. Two-thirds of the number of deaths were due to fever and bowel-complaints, and the high rate of mortality is owing as usual to the totally broken state of health with which the half-starved paupers seek relief.

"As heretofore many applicants had to be rejected, as the small monthly allowance of Rupees 65, which includes the servants' wages,

also amounting to Rupees 22, does not allow of a larger number being entertained.

"The out-patients treated during the year amount to 2,792 in number, and the daily average attendance to 32.

"This year again I am happy to report, that the station was not visited by cholera or choleraic diarrhoea. A few cases of small-pox continued to occur during the early part of the year, being simply an extension of the mild epidemic of the previous year. Measles prevailed in the latter months, and hooping-cough for most part of the year. Both were of a mild character, and unattended with danger to life.

"The funds, as they now stand, leave no surplus for repairing the roof, which leaks in several places, both in the male and female wards ; the sky-ventilators work imperfectly, and the floor of the building is much damaged everywhere ; the style of the building, in my humble opinion, does not appear to suit the natives much ; and, in consequence of the heavy draughts at all times, the patients, when left to themselves, huddle together in one corner of the ward, especially during the rains. The rain also strikes in through the sides of the ventilators ; the patients are in a miserable state on such occasions. When money is available the comfort of the sick in this respect will, I hope, be better secured by the present managers of the charity.

"An addition of Rupees 500, at 5 per cent. to the funded capital, has been made during the year, raising the invested sum to Rupees 19,300, yielding Rupees 965 per annum. The Dispensary, as stated in former years, is independent of Government, the pay of the medical staff and medicines alone being provided by the State."

**Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 4th April 1869.**

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—"Conservancy generally in the vicinity and in the town, which is immediately adjacent, is not satisfactory. There is a good deal of the refuse of houses in the streets, and the few drains that exist are defective and not sufficiently clean."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—"The Civil Dispensary is in a terraced lofty building, situated in a walled compound on the northward of, and close to, the town of Polachy. It consists of three blocks, connected by passages which have terraced roofs. The centre block contains the

front hall or ward, and the Dispensary and store-rooms, the latter being used also as an operating-room. On the right from the entrance way is the male ward, which is reached by one of the passages mentioned ; on the left there is a similar ward for the female sick, with passage leading to it ; when the male ward is fully occupied, such patients as cannot be received into it are placed in the centre or front ward. The Hospital wards generally were found clean and fairly kept, but the floors of these apartments, and indeed of the whole buildings, are broken in many places and in a bad state of repair. The roofs of the male and female wards are likewise in bad repair, being very leaky during the rainy season.

"The means of ventilation and lighting are sufficient. A bath-room is attached to each male and female ward ; the drainage, mainly natural, is reported to be sufficient ; but, judging from the configuration of the site, I am not quite satisfied that such is altogether correct. I think that advantage would be derived from instituting a better system of artificial drainage.

"The latrines are badly constructed, that is, have thick masonry partitions within, and a raised sort of trough of the same material, which cannot, I believe, be kept clean, and in proper conservancy state.

"A new Police Talook Hospital has recently been built in the Civil Dispensary compound ; its proximity to the latter Institution is, in my opinion, very objectionable."

19. *Recommendations made regarding the Dispensary.*--"The Native Surgeon in charge has made an application for general repair o' the buildings ; also that the floors should be asphalted. As previously stated the latrines require to be altered, and I have instructed the Native Surgeon to bring the same to the attention of the Committee of Management."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*--"Supported and maintained by interest of Rupees 19,300 vested in the five per cent. Government loan, also by proceeds (very small) of sale of medicines. The income is not quite sufficient ; it has for the last year been on an average at the rate of Rupees 65 per month. A subscription to a Repair Fund has recently been instituted, that is for the express purpose of obtaining funds for repairing the various buildings."

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*--"The tenor of remarks in the Visitors' book generally is favourable."

PONANY.

Extract from Medical Report by 2nd Class Hospital Assistant
DAWOOD BEG.

"Ponany is a sea port talook of Malabar, situated on the south of Calicut, at a distance of thirty-eight miles, and is in the vicinity of Palghaut and Cochin; the former lies at fifty-three miles on the east, and the latter at sixty-four towards south.

"It is thickly populated by Moplahs, and is very poor in its sanitary condition.

"Paddy, Gingelly, Gram, etc., are the chief cultivation of this talook.

"The most common diseases that occur in this part are ulcers, seabies, elephantiasis, venereal, vermes, colic, and lepra.

"No cholera has prevailed for the last two years, but there has been a few cases of small-pox in the neighbourhood.

"The Civil Dispensary has been opened in a Moplah's upstair house from the 6th October 1868. It is situated just in front of the town, and is granted free of rent for one year to Government. This being a house of two stories, the lower one, where there is a fine large ventilated ward of thirty-six feet in length, and thirteen and a half in breath, with the addition of five small rooms, is used for in-patients of both sexes.

"The upstair, which is sixty feet in length and twenty-four in breath, is divided into a large hall and four rooms, where the Dispensary is kept up, and the out-patients are received; of the four rooms, one is used for Surgery, one for store, and two for patients of respectable classes; with regard to out-houses there is only one cook-room lately made, and a latrine is under construction.

"The following are the number of in and out-patients, who are admitted during the year:—

		In- patients.	Out- patients.
Remained	...	...	...
Admitted	...	...	8 583
		Total	8 583
Discharged	...	...	7 570
Died	...	...	1 ...
Remaining	...	...	13

"The total amount of subscription raised up to 31st December 1868 is Rupees 301; expended Rupees 133; balance on the 1st January 1869 is Rupees 168; but in course of time, the sum of Rupees 3 to 4,000 will be collected by the Sub-Magistrate and the Deputy Collector of this place."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
 J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 13th December 1868.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—“Ponany is situated close to the sea on the left bank of the *embouchure* of a large river which takes its name from the place.

“The site is low and undulating. The soil is sand or dry earth, the substratum laterite; there is but little if any natural drainage, and any artificial drainage that exists is very insufficient and imperfect. The town of Ponany is scattered to a considerable extent over the locality under advertence without any regard to arrangement. The conservancy is of the worst description, that is, no attempt appears to have been made to keep the place clean; the ground surface is generally fouled by refuse of every kind, and frequently by ordure; cess-pools are in common use; they are often to be found of large dimensions constructed of masonry inside the houses with only an opening at the highest point for the reception of the excreta which cannot be afterwards removed; one of these cess-pools is in the building occupied by the Dispensary, and I instructed the Hospital Assistant to cause it to be closed. It would be advisable to ascertain that such has been done. There are also, I am informed, cess-pools in the ground in the vicinity of most of the houses, which, when filled by ordure, are covered in, and fresh cess-pools dug. The tanks in and around the place contain foul-looking water, being used for bathing and ablution purposes, and the clothing washed therein is represented to be generally of the foulest description; the water of the wells is commonly brackish, a few wells only contain drinkable water. The inhabitants of the town are chiefly Moplahs, who are, as a rule, exceedingly inattentive to personal cleanliness, and likewise ignorant of any of the advantages pertaining to social and domestic comfort. I believe that the deplorable sanitary state of Penany can be remedied only by means of a Municipality. If a Commission of this kind could be instituted, and its proceedings supervised by the civil authorities (European and Native) of the District, considerable improvement might be effected, indeed any attempt to reclaim the inhabitants of this large place from their present moral and physical debasement could hardly fail to be in some degree attended with satisfactory results.”

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—“The Dispensary is in a large narrow two storied building constructed of laterite, and having a tiled-roof; it consists of six rooms on the ground-floor, and of these only the chief

centre room appeared to be adapted for the proper accommodation of sick; it has two large doors and windows; the smaller rooms have no windows and only door each, except in one instance where there is a small additional door at the rear of the building; the upper story accommodation is reached by a flight of narrow steep stairs, and I am informed it originally consisted of two long apartments extending the length of the building; the rear apartment is comparatively narrow, and is now divided into three rooms, one of which is appropriated as a store-room; the other two are intended for the accommodation of the better class of in-patients, when the Hospital is opened for the reception of sick. The larger half of the upstairs area, on the front side of the building, is partially used at one extreme as a Dispensary. The other portion could be turned to account as a ward for the sick by separating it from the Dispensary by means of a partition. Having had no means of accurately measuring the various rooms at my inspection, at a rough estimate, I think the upstairs accommodation, exclusive of the space allotted for store-room and Dispensary, would suffice for about ten or twelve sick. The ground-floor apartments could be partially used for in-patients, and would accommodate about six or eight persons. It remains to be stated that the two rooms at the rear in the upper story for the use of the sick have only one window, the remaining portion of the upper accommodation has sixteen windows and one door. There is likewise ventilation by means of the eaves. A bamboo latrine is being erected near to the Dispensary. The site of the Dispensary is sufficient as regards natural and artificial drainage. Water is obtained from a well in the vicinity."

10. *Hospital baths and lavatories as to their sufficiency and cleanliness, etc.*—"As yet there is no room set apart for bathing purposes; but one of the small rooms on the ground could be easily converted into a bath. A small tank in the vicinity is available as means of cleanliness."

19. *Recommendations made regarding the Dispensary.*—"The means for dieting in-patients has been represented to be most necessary, and I am informed that funds are being raised here, and further inland in the talooks, where there are wealthy Moplahs, Nairs, and Tiers."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"Subscriptions have been raised sufficient to defray the small expense incurred on account of the out-patients, who have received aid at the Institution."

RAJAHMUNDRY.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon-Major W. AITKEN, M.D.

" During the past year, the Institution has afforded relief to—

In-patients ...	... 190
Out-patients ...	... 3,953

being an increase of nineteen in the former, and a decrease of 178 in the latter, as compared with the numbers treated during the year 1867.

" In the Report for 1867, I had to modify very considerably my predecessor's statement regarding the funds of the Dispensary; for instead of their being in so satisfactory a condition as he represented, I found that, during almost the whole of that year, the income had seldom amounted to more than half of the expenditure, and that in the latter months it had dwindled away till it was barely sufficient to pay the servants.

" There was besides a debt of Rupees 280 due to the contractor, and the subscriptions were in arrears to the extent of Rupees 463.

" Appeals to the public and the authorities did not meet with much success, and for a while there seemed to be no alternative, but either to close the door to in-patients, or to draw on the sum in Messrs. Arbuthnot's hands, so long as it would last. *

" Until the month of March I was merely able to take in a few of the most urgent applicants for relief on my own responsibility, then the subscriptions began to flow in more freely, and they have continued to do so, and have increased till they now amount to between Rupees 110 to 130 a month, which can be collected with regularity and without difficulty.

" Although the larger portion of the arrears was irrecoverable, the debt has been cleared off. For the last eight or nine months an average of from ten to fourteen in-patients have been maintained, and there is still a balance of receipt over expenditure to the amount of Rupees 600 to be added to the sum in Messrs. Arbuthnot's hands.

" The temperate nature of the season has evidently had favourable influence on the public health, as there has been no cholera or violent outbreak of disease of any kind.

" The epidemic of fever, which began about October 1867, had almost entirely passed away in February. Measles and small-pox have prevailed more or less through the District, and still continue. Small-pox, which is never entirely absent, although it may be comparatively

quiescent, seems lately to have been quickened into activity, and is spreading rather extensively and with considerable virulence."

RAMNAD.

Extract from Medical Report by Native Surgeon Y. ANTHONY.

" Although the Dispensary had not existed fully two years to admit of a comparison of the cases treated, and thereby to judge of the amount of success attained during the present year, still the gradual and steady increase observable in the number of admissions is a good criterion of the appreciation it is held in by the inhabitants, and of the extent of good it confers on those who resort to it for relief. If a comparison is instituted between the numbers treated in the first four months since the establishment of the Institution, and those in the corresponding period of the year under report, there will be a decrease observed, which is not attributable to any want of confidence in English practice of medicine, as the increase last year is owing to the novelty of the project, and to the accumulations of cases for several years past.

" The number of patients treated during the year just closed is 322 in, and 4,310 out-patients.

" The Dispensary has received no improvement beyond a slight increase in the female ward, which is capable of accommodating twelve beds, so that both wards can now afford shelter for twenty-six patients.

" The promise made by the Zemindar to give a permanent and substantial building for the use of the Hospital remains unredeemed as yet, which is owing not to any indifference or apathy on his part, but purely to some pecuniary difficulties beyond his control.

" This and the subject of endowing the Dispensary have been frequently brought to his notice, and he has promised to settle these two points definitely and satisfactorily in his earliest convenience. He has expressed a desire to devote a certain per-centage of the incomes of the several charities in his Zemindary to the Civil Dispensary, which, when realized, will be the means of enabling me to have a small lying-in ward added to the Dispensary.

" The female pupil, who was trained in the Madura Lying-in Hospital, has been sent for by the Zemindar, to attend on his wife during her confinement, and is now permitted to practise in and around Ramnad, where I hope she will be the means of recommending the English practice of midwifery.

"The Zemindar has placed at my disposal a permanent advance of 100 Rupees for the purchase of diet articles, a want of which I mentioned in my last Annual Report as having put me to great inconvenience.

"There was no outbreak of cholera in Ramnad since the opening of the Dispensary."

RANEEPETT.

Extract from Medical Report by Revd. S. D. SCUDDER, M.D.,
in charge of the Dispensary and Hospital.

"The work in the Dispensary and Hospital has been conducted very much in the same manner as in former years, save that it has been on a larger scale. At the close of last year the number of patients was steadily increasing, and we were hopeful that it would so continue. Our hopes have not been disappointed as the following figures will show.

"The whole number of patients, new and old treated last year, was 15,507, giving a daily average of forty-two. This year the whole number treated was 33,170, giving a daily average of ninety-one; this, it must be remembered, is the grand total, counting the attendance of each day through the year; together with the number of in-patients, the number of out-patients alone was 21,170, that of the in-patients 12,000; the average of the former being fifty-eight, and of the latter thirty-three; 10,920 patients were dictated, and 1,080 not dictated, that is, supplied themselves with food while in Hospital.

"The number of entirely new cases treated was 5,353; of these 400 belong to the Hospital, and 4,953 to the out-patients.

"Through all last year the Government gave us monthly Rupees 193, and we supposed that it would be the same for this year; a short time since, however, we received notice that the allowance had been cut down, and that instead of Rupees 193 we could draw only Rupees 172 per mensem, as this was the amount sanctioned by Government. We have never heard the reason for thus decreasing our funds, nor can we understand why it was done. Small as the loss of 20 or 25 Rupees may appear to others, to us it is a serious loss. When Government gave us but Rupees 96-8-0, we were able to keep up a small Hospital, but when this sum was doubled, the number of patients was at once increased in proportion, and the average has been thirty-three for the whole year. Sometimes we have had more than forty in-patients at a time, all of whom were housed, fed, allowed the use of the Hospital clothing, blankets, bedding, and otherwise cared for. This

showed that the wants of the District were not before met, and that a large Hospital was called for. The sum of Rupees 193 could not, of course, cover the expenditure, but it greatly aided us, and it was hard to lose even a small portion of it necessary, as every rupee of it was to supply the wants of the poor diseased creatures who apply for aid. It will make a difference of five or six patients to us. We shall be obliged to keep so many less. As many patients will no doubt apply as formerly, but if we have not the money we must refuse. It, therefore, is a serious loss to us, and we earnestly hope that the Government, in view of the necessities of this large and thickly populated District, will see fit to not only return it to us, but to add to the allowance formerly so kindly granted. Our building is large enough; we can accommodate from sixty to eighty in-patients, and we have no hesitation in saying that we can obtain them. There are plenty of poor, diseased, miserable creatures ready to knock at our doors for admission. They are worthy of our charity and our aid, and we can use much more money than we have in this good work."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 20th January 1869.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, &c.—*“ This is a lofty capacious tiled building, formerly for Europeans; it was put in complete repair last year; it is clean and sufficiently ventilated when not crowded; there are numerous doors and windows, roof-ventilators, and an open space between walls and roof, accommodation more than is likely to be required in its present use. There are thirty-four cases, and space for more than double that number—two wards, male and female. The site is on dry ground, having natural surface drainage. Latrine on the old plan. Dry earth used, but none to be seen at my visit. No water in the compound. None nearer than 500 yards I am told.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.—*“ Last year reduced from 193 Rupees. The full amount is urgently asked for, and even more; there is a great demand for relief here; three large populous towns within two miles; more than 5,000 new cases treated this year; counting daily applicants, in and out, the number was 33,170.”

SALEM.

Extract from Medical Report by Zillah Surgeon W. H. ROBERTS, M.D.

"During the past year the town and district of Salem may be said to have been fairly healthy, though the seasons have been unfavourable, rain-fall scanty, and food dear. Cholera prevailed in Salem town in the months of January and February. A special Report was sent in on it. The attack was very amenable to treatment, which consisted chiefly of cholera-pills and chlorodyne. 271 cases were treated. Deaths twenty-four, or a little under nine per cent. The thing most deserving of notice, and commendation in the management of this outbreak, was the institution of the system of "house-to-house visitation," a plan of incalculable benefit. No epidemic can be said to have been fairly tackled without its adoption.

"The Civil Dispensary has shown a fair amount of good work during the past year. It gave relief to some 4,879 patients, including twenty-seven remaining from 1867. Of this year's admissions 184 were in-patients, and 4,668 out-patients. The number too, as compared with 1867, have increased by thirty in-patients, and 810 out-patients.

"The Dispensary building itself is in a fair state of repair, but the out-offices are in a ruinous condition. It would have been well had Government put these into thorough repair before making the Institution over to the "self-supporting system." The Dispensary has no fund or vested money. It is supported by the Municipality with a grant of Rupees 1,200 per annum. This just meets the bare requirements of the Institution in the way of patients' diets, clothing, and other necessaries, and the wages of the Hospital servants. Repairs or improvements cannot be effected from this grant, nor is there any other money available. It is too late for Government to lend a helping hand. I believe the Municipality is willing to keep the buildings in repair if made over to it in thorough repair, or effect necessary repairs, if Government give over the Dispensary to the Municipality as its property.

"The Municipal Commission is working energetically, as testified by the cleaner aspect of the town, and the better health of its inhabitants. I think they have had more immunity from epidemic disease than in former days."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General

J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 10th November 1868.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—"The conservancy in the neighbourhood of the Civil Dis-

pensary is by no means satisfactory. At the rear, a little to the westward of the building, there is a street which has drains filled with the refuse of the houses, and, in the immediate vicinity of the southern wall of the compound of the Institution, there are ruined houses, only the mud walls of which are standing. In these enclosures refuse and occasionally ordure was observed, also prickly-pear in the same locality ; and in close proximity there is an extensive hollow, which, I am informed, was originally a portion of an old fort ditch, in which the same objectionable conservancy, already noted, is repeated. About sixty yards south from the Dispensary compound is a very dirty enclosure, in which cattle are picketed; on the eastward, and in a line with the Dispensary, is an open space commonly used as a grass bazaar, and which is in an unclean state. The drainage is with the exception of the road side shallow ; soil drains in front entirely natural. The surface configuration of the compound of the Dispensary is favourable to this description of drainage, but outside, in most places, it is otherwise, and artificial drainage is much wanted. The neighbouring conservancy generally requires to be better attended to by the Inspectors of Nuisances, and more effective supervision of their inspectorial work is evidently greatly needed. Many of the streets in the town of Salem are now kept in fair order, but there are not a few exceptions where conservancy reform is unquestionably necessary."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—“The wards are clean and in good order, with the exception that the floors are in some places slightly broken, and should, as they consist of chunam, be re-plastered.

“The latrines are small, badly ventilated, and not kept clean. The soiled excreta are removed and carried away in the Municipal night soil cart. The compound, in which the Dispensary stands, is enclosed by a brick and chunam wall ; on three sides at the rear the wall is mud, the enclosure is clean. The Hospital is ventilated by means of numerous doors and windows, and the roof is ridge-ventilated.”

10. *Hospital baths and lavatories as to their sufficiency and cleanliness, &c.*—“The water-supply is from a well in the compound, and the Salem river adjacent. The supply is abundant and of fair quality.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“I am informed supported entirely by the Municipality, who grant a monthly allowance to the amount of Rupees 100, when such is required. The proceeds of the sale of medicines, of which there is upwards of

Rupees 70 in hand, according to the account I received, have not been used since the Municipal grant came into operation."

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—"Only six visitors have recorded remarks since January 1867, of which five are favourable, and one incomprehensible."

SECUNDERABAD.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon-Major G. S. TRIBE.

"During the past year there has been a slight falling off in the number, both of in and of out-patients, being 208 of the former, and 3,670 of the latter admissions in 1868, to 241 and 4,039 in 1867, respectively; 13 per cent. of in, and 1·7 per cent. of out-patients, respectively.

"The latter is too small to merit notice, nor is the former greater than the decrease of sickness in some other Hospitals would warrant, that of the Cantonment Hospital having been nearly seventeen per cent., viz., 352 in 1868 to 423 in 1867, as the season has been generally healthy among the Natives.

"Financially, the income has apparently just equalled the expenditure, though not in reality, as while the usual consumption of clothing, etc., has been going on, none has been purchased, and a considerable expense must now be incurred for that purpose."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
E. BALFOUR, dated 17th October 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—"The building continues unaltered in every respect; a few panes of glass are needed. The latrine needs roof-ventilation and more tar."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"By voluntary contributions."

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of Remarks.*—"Only one remark (other than "visited") by one visitor, and that is gratified. Forty-nine visitors."

SHEALLY.

Extract from Medical Report by 2nd Class Hospital Assistant
 P. VEERASAWMY MOODELLY.

"The new Hospital building was completed, and the Dispensary has been removed into the same from Talook Cutcherry premises on the 16th June. The number of applicants for out-door relief, during the period under report, as borne out by the accompanying Annual Return, has been 3,957, including the number remained under treatment on the termination of the year 1867, viz., thirty-three.

"During June and July small-pox prevailed to a certain extent, and at my suggestion and application, the Zillah Surgeon of Tanjore has kindly been pleased to send a Vaccinator, whose zealous co-operation with me has tended to prove highly beneficial towards the suppression of this dreadful disease.

"I am glad to have to bring to notice the remarkably healthy state of the year under observation and the non-appearance of epidemic cholera, except eight sporadic cases, which occurred in the beginning of January, but readily yielded to the common mode of treatment."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
 J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 5th February 1869.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—"The conservancy of the neighbourhood and of the town is generally bad; and as there is no Municipality, there is not much prospect of improvement."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—"The Civil Dispensary is situated at a short distance from the main bazaar. The present building, which was completed and occupied on the 16th June last, stands on a well-raised foundation, is substantially constructed, and has a tiled roof. It consists of two small apartments, each having two doors and two barred windows with shutters inside. It is intended solely as a Dispensary for out-patients."

19. *Recommendations made regarding the Dispensary.*—"The Hospital Assistant states, that there has recently been an Arrack and Toddy shop established near the Dispensary, where natives become drunk and create disturbances frequently. He adds that he reported

the nuisance to the Civil authorities in September last, but as yet it has not been removed."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary*—“This Dispensary is a branch of the Dispensary at Tranquebar. Of the subscriptions raised by the inhabitants of Sheally, Rupees 8,000 was handed over to the main Institution at Tranquebar, and the interest of this sum is applied to defray the monthly expenditure for perishable articles and servants' wages. I am informed that the balance of the sum subscribed was used in erecting the building now occupied.”

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks*.—“Remarks in Visitors' book favourable.”

TELLICHERRY.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon J. E. Dickinson.

“The admissions, discharges, and deaths, together with the numbers remaining on the 31st December 1867 and 31st December 1868, respectively, are concisely stated below, viz., as in and out-patients:—

Classes of Patients.	Remained in 31st December 1867.		Admitted in 1868.		Discharged 1868.		Died in 1868.		Remaining 31st December 1868.	
	In-patients	6	74	72	7	1	29		
In-patients	6	74	72	7	1	29		
Out-patients	32	2,538	2,540					

No epidemics have come under my observation since I have been in Medical charge, and only one case of small-pox appears to have been recorded between 1st January and 10th May 1868.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 25th November 1868.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally*.—“The conservancy of the neighbourhood and the bazaar is pretty good, being regularly attended to by the Municipality.”

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—“ All the wards are clean and in excellent order; drainage natural and sufficient. The out-houses are a cook-room, a lumber-room, two latrines, and a dead-house, all being properly constructed and in good state of repair. The latrines are clean and in perfect order, having in each a coal-tarred wooden seat supported on short masonry pillars, coal-tarred chatties, and dry earth.”

10. *Hospital baths and lavatories as to their sufficiency and cleanliness, etc.*—“ Water obtained from a well in the compound, which is abundant and of good quality. Filters of earthen vessels, with layers of charcoal and sand, are used for the drinking water. The means for cleanliness appear to be sufficient.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“ Supported by annual donations, monthly subscriptions, and by interest of invested capital. The Government furnish medicines and medical aid.”

Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.—“ No remarks have been recorded in the Visitors' book during the past twelve months.”

TINNEVELLY.

Extract from Medical Report by Zillah Surgeon R. WILSON, M.D.

“ The total number of applications for medical relief at the Branch Dispensary at Tinnevelly for the past year have been 2,206; this gives an increase of 230 over the admissions for 1867.

“ This Dispensary is only open to out-patients, and all charges are defrayed from the income of the Civil Hospital at Palamcottah, which is derived from funded capital, some 83,000 Rupees.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 27th December 1868.

“ The conservancy state of the buildings is fair. The general conservancy state of the town is indifferent; it is, I am told, being attended to, and improved by, the Municipal Commission.”

TRANQUEBAR.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant-Surgeon F. O. B. WITHER.

"The Annual Return of sick for the past year shows a considerable decrease, both in the number of in and out-patients. This falling off in the attendance of patients, I attribute, in a great measure, to the negligence and intemperate habits of 2nd Class Hospital Assistant M. Venkatachellum, No. 608, who was attached to the Dispensary from January to the latter end of August, when he was dismissed the service for his repeated misconduct.

"The financial condition of this Institution is very satisfactory. Its pecuniary resources giving an annual income of about Rupees 1,300, which is sufficient for its present requirements, and for those of the two Branch Dispensaries of Sheally and Mayaveram, whose expenditure, as they do not receive in-patients, does not exceed Rs. 10 each monthly.

"The seasons, during the past year, have been generally milder than usual; thirty-five inches of rain fell between 1st January and 31st December 1868, being four inches only in excess of what fell in the previous year, though spread over a greater number of days.

"No epidemic diseases have been recorded during the earlier months of the year in this town, and none have occurred during the latter months."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General

J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 4th February 1869.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—"The conservancy of the immediate neighbourhood is fair, that of the large and populous town of Pooriar, which is near at hand, is unsatisfactory. There is much refuse in the streets, and the drains, which are few and imperfect, are not kept clean."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—"The total accommodation afforded is far beyond the requirements for in-patients; all the wards were found clean and in fair order. The out-houses are two latrines, that is, walled enclosures; the one for the male sick has masonry compartments with dry earth, the other for female has chatties with dry earth; the conservancy state was considered not quite satisfactory.

"There is no dead-house, but one of the most remote and unfrequented rooms might be used for this purpose, until a suitable building is erected for this purpose. The drainage is chiefly natural and sufficient

from the configuration of the site. There are no foul drains, or cess-pools in connection with any of the buildings ; all excreta are removed regularly and buried at a proper distance."

10. *Hospital baths and lavatories, as to their sufficiency and cleanliness, etc.*—"The wells in the compound supply brackish water ; water for drinking and culinary purposes obtained from the wells in the vicinity ; supply abundant ; quality fair."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"Supported and maintained by the interest of invested funds Interest on amount in hands of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. Local subscriptions, donations, and the proceeds of sale of medicines. Nothing deficient."

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—"The remarks in the Visitors' book are generally of a favourable character."

TRICHINOPOLY.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon-Major A. L. T. COOKE.

"The past year has been a remarkably healthy one in this district.

"A few cases of cholera were treated in the Dispensary in the month of January ; and with the exception of a few cases of small-pox, the town and country were remarkably exempt from any epidemic.

"It is also well-worthy of note that the yearly festival at Street-rungum has passed off without sickness of any kind, not even a case of diarrhoea occurring ; the numbers this year amounting to more than three times that of other years."

"The number of out and in-patients treated has somewhat increased, and the Institution maintains its reputation for usefulness. There have been 8,560 out-patients in 1868, against 7,827 in 1867, and 242 in-patients, against 229 in the previous year.

"The Dispensary would doubtless increase much in usefulness, if removed nearer the Native town of Trichinopoly ; and steps are being taken to effect this very desirable change, as Rupees 10,000 are now available for the construction of the new Dispensary."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 17th October 1868.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—"Conservancy of the neighbourhood has generally been satisfactory."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—"This is a large flat-roofed house in a fair state of repair. It is rented by Government; the apartments, six in number, are kept clean and in good order; ventilation sufficient by means of doors and windows, and in one of the female rooms by a skylight opening window. Four of the apartments are allotted to the male, and two to the female sick.

"The out-houses are one room, specially for contagious diseases, a dead-house, a latrine, and a store-room. The latrine is on the dry earth system with coal-tarred vessels, and in good conservancy state."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"By voluntary contributions, Government affording medicines, appliances, and medical aid. The funds are now sufficient to meet the necessary expenditure. This information is based on a financial statement, prepared up to 30th ultimo by the Medical Officer in charge."

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—"Are generally of a description most favourable to the character of the Institution."

VELLORE.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon W. S. Fox.

"Having been only about three weeks in charge, I am unable to give much information as to the working of this Institution. There has been a total of 191 in-patients and 5,962 out-patients treated during the year, being an increase of thirty-seven for the former, and 899 for the latter, as compared with the previous year.

"The average daily number of in-patients was about thirteen and two-thirds, many cases, who would be benefited by admission, are obliged to be rejected, and only the worst selected to avoid pressing too heavily on the very limited resources of the Hospital.

"The building itself is small, and not conveniently arranged; the subscriptions are very illiberal; there are numerous nominal Native subscribers on the list, who never pay. Of those who do the subscription is little more than an average of Rupees 18 per mensem. The European residents, who are not numerous in this station, subscribe on an average about Rupees 20 per mensem; both the accommodation and funds seem very inadequate to the wants of the population; many patients come from considerable distances for admission."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 14th January 1869.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—“Conservancy is fairly attended to in the town by the Municipality.”

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, etc.*—“This is a very old bungalow. It is kept in tolerable repair; but the out-houses are going to ruin; conveniently situated near the tower. Low and ill-ventilated.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“By voluntary contribution; subscription about 31 Rupees per month. Not sufficient for the requirements of the Institution.”

25. *Visitors' book—general tenor of remarks.*—“Remarks by several Native visitors generally satisfactory. Some notice the dilapidated state of the godowns.”

VIZAGAPATAM.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon H. ADAM.

“Throughout the past year the public health of Vizagapatam and neighbourhood has continued good, unaffected by any epidemic of serious nature. The seasons here as elsewhere along this coast have recently been unusually dry.

“During the last few months considerable destitution has prevailed, especially among the aged and weak, those unable to work for a livelihood; and though, as I have been given to understand, orders have been sent by Government for the extension of works by the Public Works Department, that the means of living may be within the reach of all, many people have gone to the Upper Godavery works and elsewhere in quest of cheaper food.

“In the early part of the year measles and small-pox largely prevailed in Vizagapatam and neighbouring villages, though few of these, from native prejudices, applied for treatment at this Dispensary. Even of hooping-cough, also there were then some few cases treated among Europeans and East Indians. And again, at the present season, the same diseases prevail, but as yet to no marked extent.

“During the past year the number of applicants for relief has exceeded that of the previous year. Of out-patients 7,797 have been entertained, and this number is 1,335 in excess of that shown by the

last Annual Return. There seems to me to be an increasing willingness on the part of the better classes of Natives to avail themselves of the opportunities of obtaining advice and medical treatment afforded at the Civil Dispensaries, and their regular daily attendance, as long as this is necessary, confirms this.

"This Dispensary, as is well known, is entirely supported by the munificence of His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram ; and, during the past year, His Highness has at all times been ready to accept the representations of the Committee of Management towards the extension of the charity."

(True Extracts.)

(Signed) W. MACKENZIE, M.D.,
Inspector-General,
Indian Medical Department.

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of In-Patients at the

Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions for the year 1868.

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GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of In-Patients at the

							CLASS I.							
							ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							
IN-PATIENTS.														
Palliport. Lazaret: o.	Palmost- tah.	Otagen- mund,	Ongole.	Nelloro. Branch.	Nelloro. Nellorc.	Negapatam.	Dispensaries.	Intermittent, Remittent and Yellow Fevers, Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.
Remained 31st December 1867.				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Admitted since				19	0	0		0	3	0	1	4	22	0
Discharged				18	0	0		5	8	0	1	6	21	0
Died				1	0	0		5	0	0	0	0	1	0
Remaining 31st December 1868.				0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Remained 31st December 1867.				3	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Admitted since				22	0	1		3	7	0	2	54	47	10
Discharged				21	0	0		2	5	0	2	47	51	10
Died				4	0	1		1	2	0	0	3	1	0
Remaining 31st December 1868.				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Remained 31st December 1867.				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admitted since				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discharged				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Died				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining 31st December 1868.				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remained 31st December 1867.				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admitted since				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discharged				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Died				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining 31st December 1868.				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remained 31 December 1867.				0	0	0		0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Admitted since				56	5	3		17	3	0	9	10	16	7
Discharged				52	0	2		10	2	0	10	8	17	7
Died				3	5	0		7	1	0	0	1	0	0
Remaining 31st December 1868.				1	0	1		0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Remained 31st December 1867.				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Admitted since				5	0	2		2	14	0	5	18	48	4
Discharged				5	0	1		1	5	0	4	19	50	5
Died				0	0	0		0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining 31st December 1868.				0	0	0		1	1	0	1	0	2	0
Remained 31st December 1867.				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	32	0
Admitted since				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Discharged				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Died				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Remaining 31st December 1868.				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	35	0
Remained 31st December 1867.				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Admitted since				12	0	1		4	5	0	1	8	3	1
Discharged				11	0	1		3	2	0	1	9	3	1
Died				0	0	0		1	8	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining 31st December 1868.				1	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions for the year 1868.

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of In-Patients at the

Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions for the year 1868.

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of In-Patients at the

				IN-PATIENTS.								CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.															
				Dispensaries.				Intermittent, Remittent and Yellow Fevers.		Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.		Eruptive Fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Spasmodic Cholera.		Ophthalmia.		Rheumatism.		Syphilitic and Gonorrhœal Diseases.		Other Zymotic Diseases.	
Vizengpa- tami.	Yellow.	Trichi- nopoly.	Tranque- bar.	Branch Tinnevelly.	Tellicherry	Sheally.																					
				Remained 31st December 1867.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Admitted since ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Discharged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Remaining 31st December 1868.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Remained 31st December 1867.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Admitted since ...	9	1	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	9	1	1	0	0	0	
				Discharged	9	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	9	1	0	0	0	0	
				Died	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Remaining 31st December 1868.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Remained 31st December 1867.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Admitted since ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Discharged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Remaining 31st December 1868.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Remained 31st December 1867.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Admitted since ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	
				Discharged	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	
				Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Remaining 31st December 1868.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Remained 31st December 1867.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Admitted since ...	14	0	2	5	14	7	1	12	15	1	0	0	0	0	17	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	
				Discharged	14	0	2	3	8	5	1	12	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Died	1	0	0	2	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Remaining 31st December 1868.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Remained 31st December 1867.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
				Admitted since ...	17	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Discharged	20	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	26	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Remaining 31st December 1868.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
				Remained 31st December 1867.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Admitted since ...	26	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	16	7	7	7	7	7	7	
				Discharged	24	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	15	15	7	7	7	7	7	7	
				Died	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Remaining 31st December 1868.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions for the year 1868.

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of Out-Patients at the

Chicacote.	Cicellum-brun.	Calicut.	Berhampore.	Bellary.	Anantapoor.	Adonie.	CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																												
							Intermittent, Remittent and Yellow Fevers.			Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.			Eruptive Fevers.			Dysentery.			Diarrhea.			Spasmodic Cholera.			Opthalmia.			Rheumatism.			Syphilitic and Gonorrhœal Diseases.			Other Zymotic Diseases.	
OUT-PATIENTS.																																			
Remained 31st December 1867.							24	0	0	0	0	5	0	4	6	12	5																		
Admitted since ...							472	0	0	0	43	86	0	195	225	270	137																		
Discharged ...							495	0	0	0	43	90	0	195	229	281	141																		
Died ...							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
Remaining 31st December 1868.							1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	1	1																		
Remained 31st December 1867.							3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0																	
Admitted since ...							110	0	0	0	8	5	0	79	18	34	11																		
Discharged ...							108	0	0	0	8	4	0	78	19	35	10																		
Died ...							1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
Remaining 31st December 1868.							4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1																		
Remained 31st December 1867.							7	6	0	1	2	0	0	0	6	2	2	2																	
Admitted since ...							858	224	0	59	119	0	362	422	237	212																			
Discharged ...							863	214	0	60	118	0	357	423	233	211																			
Died ...							1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
Remaining 31st December 1868.							1	16	0	0	3	0	5	5	5	6	3																		
Remained 31st December 1867.							16	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	5	1																		
Admitted since ...							325	0	0	31	7	0	33	133	170	44																			
Discharged ...							335	0	0	30	6	0	35	137	166	43																			
Died ...							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
Remaining 31st December 1868.							6	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	9	2																			
Remained 31st December 1867.							1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0																		
Admitted since ...							537	0	2	110	93	0	108	220	276	360																			
Discharged ...							536	0	2	110	92	0	108	217	269	357																			
Died ...							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0																		
Remaining 31st December 1868.							2	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	8	3																			
Remained 31st December 1867.							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
Admitted since ...							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
Discharged ...							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
Died ...							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
Remaining 31st December 1868.							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
Remained 31st December 1867.							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
Admitted since ...							257	1	1	35	90	1	472	287	128	590																			
Discharged ...							254	1	1	34	89	0	472	285	128	584																			
Died ...							0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0																		
Remaining 31st December 1868.							3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	6																		
Remained 31st December 1867.							5	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	0																		
Admitted since ...							685	0	0	55	57	0	40	198	173	72																			
Discharged ...							681	0	0	55	58	0	41	198	170	68																			
Died ...							1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
Remaining 31st December 1868.							8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	4																		

Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions for the year 1868.

CLASS II. CONSTITU-TIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.						CLASS IV.		CLASS V. VIOLENT DISEASES.			Average daily number of Sick for the year.				
		Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.			Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, etc.*	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.	
0	1	5	0	19	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	2	90	0	0	0	90
1	167	79	0	539	0	266	0	0	0	324	0	2	2,916	0	0	0	2,916
1	366	80	0	548	0	266	0	0	0	326	0	2	2,975	0	0	0	2,975
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
0	1	4	0	10	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	29
0	1	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
0	12	1	0	80	0	26	0	0	0	22	1	14	421	0	0	0	421
0	13	1	0	82	0	28	0	0	0	22	1	14	423	0	0	0	423
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
0	4	4	0	6	0	7	0	0	0	10	0	4	61	0	0	0	61
0	88	248	2	850	0	657	0	1	1287	21	370	0	6,017	0	0	0	6,017
0	90	248	2	846	0	662	0	1	1288	21	370	0	6,007	0	0	0	6,007
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	4
0	2	4	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	3	67	0	0	0	67
0	2	0	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	2	55	0	0	0	55
0	43	34	3	272	0	85	0	0	0	277	5	36	1,498	0	0	0	1,498
0	45	32	3	273	0	82	0	0	0	280	5	38	1,510	0	0	0	1,510
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	0	12	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	43	0	0	0	43
0	2	2	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	18	0	0	0	18
10	113	245	11	717	0	111	0	2	859	18	154	0	3,946	0	0	0	3,946
10	114	246	11	717	0	112	0	0	856	18	154	0	3,931	0	0	0	3,931
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
0	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	31	0	0	0	31
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	27	61	0	1095	0	360	0	0	1003	53	185	0	4,716	0	0	0	4,716
3	26	61	0	1089	0	356	0	0	1000	52	184	0	4,684	0	0	0	4,684
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	7	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	26	0	0	0	26
0	0	2	0	5	0	2	0	0	8	0	1	0	29	0	0	0	29
0	34	150	3	948	0	247	0	0	1636	2	131	0	4,431	0	0	0	4,431
0	32	151	2	942	0	246	0	0	1636	2	129	0	4,411	0	0	0	4,411
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
0	2	0	1	11	0	2	0	0	7	0	3	0	45	0	0	0	45

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of Out-Patients at the

				CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
				OUT-PATIENTS.										
				Intermittent, Remittent and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilitic and Gonorrhœal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	
Cocanada, Seaman's Hospital,	Cocanada,	Chittoor.	Chingleput.	Remained 31st December 1867.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
				Admitted since...	136	0	0	14	16	0	135	109	23	26
				Discharged	187	0	0	14	16	0	134	110	24	26
				Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Remaining 31st December 1868	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
				Remained 31st December 1867.	14	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5
				Admitted since ...	747	19	4	38	64	0	1213	255	238	986
				Discharged	748	18	4	38	63	0	1223	239	239	987
				Died	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
				Remaining 31st December 1868	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4
				Remained 31st December 1867.	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	4
				Admitted since ...	229	0	0	62	53	0	99	163	301	131
				Discharged	229	0	0	62	52	0	100	162	299	134
				Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Remaining 31st December 1868.	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	7	1
				Remained 31st December 1867.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Admitted since ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Discharged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Remaining 31st December 1868.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Remained 31st December 1867.	2	3	0	1	7	0	0	4	6	4
				Admitted since ...	232	85	0	53	224	0	315	549	187	1127
				Discharged	230	84	0	59	223	0	314	540	190	1101
				Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
				Remaining 31st December 1868.	4	4	0	0	8	0	1	13	3	29
				Remained 31st December 1867.	9	0	0	2	1	0	4	4	4	0
				Admitted since ...	1690	0	11	129	155	0	397	462	294	187
				Discharged	1679	0	11	131	153	0	401	465	296	187
				Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Remaining 31st December 1868.	20	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0
				Remained 31st December 1867.	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	10	17	17
				Admitted since ...	207	18	5	51	72	0	204	569	314	610
				Discharged	207	18	5	51	73	0	204	574	354	623
				Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
				Remaining 31st December 1868.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	6	4
				Remained 31st December 1867.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2
				Admitted since ...	78	77	1	49	66	2	141	162	144	184
				Discharged	79	77	1	49	66	1	131	164	144	184
				Died	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
				Remaining 31st December 1868.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2

Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions for the year 1868.

CLASS II. CONSTITU- TIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.										CLASS IV.		CLASS V. VIOLENT DISEASES.			Average daily number of Sick for the year.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Ner- vous System.	Anæmia.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, etc. •	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.	Total.		
0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	16		
0	19	38	0	1121	0	274	0	540	3	110	0	0	0	0	2,564		
0	18	38	0	1119	0	274	0	514	3	109	0	0	0	0	2,566	14	
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
0	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	13		
0	2	1	0	15	0	2	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	65		
7	58	17	9	1587	0	666	0	1	2604	42	267	0	0	0	8,761		
7	57	18	9	1597	0	660	0	1	2611	42	206	0	0	0	8,787	56	
0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	34		
0	0	2	0	6	0	3	0	0	7	2	1	0	0	0	33		
0	55	100	18	410	0	296	0	0	721	97	163	0	0	0	2,931		
0	53	101	18	442	0	290	0	0	721	97	163	0	0	0	2,923	33	
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
0	2	1	0	4	0	8	0	0	7	2	1	0	0	0	40		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	4	9	0	7	0	3	0	0	25	1	5	0	0	0	81		
2	244	752	1	864	0	94	0	4	1568	186	330	0	0	0	6,822		
2	237	749	1	863	0	94	0	4	1568	181	327	0	0	0	6,767	45	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2		
0	11	12	0	8	0	3	0	0	24	6	8	0	0	0	134		
0	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	36		
0	54	279	29	787	1	375	0	1	666	50	164	0	0	0	5,731		
0	53	277	31	787	0	376	0	1	665	50	164	0	0	0	5,727	26	
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
0	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	39		
0	14	4	1	25	0	9	0	0	40	1	6	0	0	0	150		
7	126	191	1	827	0	519	1	2	955	17	250	0	0	0	4,976		
5	138	189	2	841	0	522	1	2	97	17	254	0	0	0	5,060	55	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
2	2	6	0	8	0	6	0	0	18	1	2	0	0	0	65		
0	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	24		
5	34	81	0	733	0	407	0	• 0	662	55	150	0	0	0	2,904		
3	35	81	0	735	0	404	0	0	660	55	149	0	0	0	2,900	36	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
2	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	9	0	3	0	0	0	27		

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of Out-Patients at the

Guntoor.	Goodalore.	Ghooty.	Cumbum	Cuddalore.	Cuddalore, Old Town.	Coonoor.	OUT-PATIENTS.						CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																
							Intermittent, Remittent and Yellow Fevers.			Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.			Eruptive Fevers.			Dysentery.			Diarrhoea.			Spasmodic Cholera.			Ophthalmia.			Rheumatism.			Syphilitic and Gonor- rheal Diseases.			Other Zymotic Diseases.
Remained 31st December 1867.							4	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Admitted since	248	9	5	29			41		0	0	5	33	22	22	147											
Discharged	248	8	4	27			43		0	0	6	34	22	22	144											
Died	0	1	0	1			1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Remaining 31st December 1868				4	0	1	1			0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3			
Remained 31st December 1867.				3	0	0	0			0		0	0	0	2	2	2	2	4										
Admitted since	309	0	0	60	263		0	274		292	209	798														
Discharged	311	0	0	60	261		0	274		292	208	797														
Died	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Remaining 31st December 1868				1	0	0	0	2		0	0	0	0	2	3	5													
Remained 31st December 1867.				1	0	0	0	1		0	3		1	1	4														
Admitted since	466	1	12	93	37		0	546		389	85	935														
Discharged	464	1	12	93	38		0	549		390	81	937														
Died	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Remaining 31st December 1868				3	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	4										
Remained 31st December 1867.				40	0	0	0	2		0	3		3	3	5	2													
Admitted since	1810	0	0	67	84		0	919		103	202	241														
Discharged	1817	0	0	66	85		0	918		401	201	241														
Died	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Remaining 31st December 1868				33	0	0	1	1		0	4		5	3	2														
Remained 31st December 1867.				44	0	0	2	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2												
Admitted since	1251	0	0	29	26		0	192		131	47	49														
Discharged	1279	0	0	31	26		0	192		131	48	51														
Died	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Remaining 31st December 1868				16	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Remained 31st December 1867.				0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0											
Admitted since	417	9	3	8	13		0	174		66	58	32														
Discharged	439	9	2	8	13		0	174		65	58	32														
Died	2	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Remaining 31st December 1868				6	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0											
Remained 31st December 1867.				0	0	0	1	1		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0									
Admitted since	1064	0	4	160	629		0	38		105	46	94														
Discharged	1064	0	4	159	627		0	38		104	46	94														
Died	0	0	0	1	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Remaining 31st December 1868				0	0	0	1	2		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0									
Remained 31st December 1867.				0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5										
Admitted since	166	0	0	26	29		0	18		105	53	234														
Discharged	164	0	0	26	29		0	18		107	48	237														
Died	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Remaining 31st December 1868				2	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5									

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of Out-Patients at the

OUT-PATIENTS.											CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							
Lying-in-Hospital.	General Hospital.	Black Town North side.	Kurnool.	Kotagerry.	Kimedy.	Kamppe.	Hospett.	Dispensaries.	Intermittent, Remittent and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Sphilitic and Gonorrhœal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.
Remained 31st December 1867.									9 0 0 0	10 13 0 0	1 0 0 0	5 4 0 0	1 5 4 2	2 93 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
Admitted since...									312 1 0 0	10 13 0 0	0 0 0 0	91 144 0 0	144 93 0 0	2 93 0 0	83 80 0 0	83 80 0 0		
Discharged									319 1 0 0	10 14 0 0	0 0 0 0	96 148 0 0	148 93 0 0	2 93 0 0	80 0 0 0	80 0 0 0		
Died									0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
Remaining 31st December 1868									2 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	2 0 0 0	3 0 0 0		
Remained 31st December 1867.									28 0 0 0	1 1 0 0	1 0 0 0	1 5 4 7	5 4 7 7	4 7 7 7	4 7 7 7	4 7 7 7		
Admitted since...									1495 12 0 0	81 59 1 0	1 0 0 0	206 153 225 578	153 225 578 578	225 578 578 578	578 578 578 578	578 578 578 578		
Discharged									1511 11 0 0	82 58 1 0	1 0 0 0	206 454 221 584	454 221 584 584	221 584 584 584	584 584 584 584	584 584 584 584		
Died									0 1 0 0	0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
Remaining 31st December 1868									12 0 0 0	0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0	1 4 8 1	4 8 1 1	8 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1		
Remained 31st December 1867.									49 0 0 0	1 2 0 0	2 0 0 0	0 3 1 2	3 1 2 2	1 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2		
Admitted since...									1019 0 0 0	37 82 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 85 52 10	85 52 10 10	52 10 10 10	10 10 10 10	10 10 10 10		
Discharged									1056 0 0 0	38 82 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 87 47 12	87 47 12 12	47 12 12 12	12 12 12 12	12 12 12 12		
Died									1 0 0 0	0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
Remaining 31st December 1868									11 0 0 0	0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
Remained 31st December 1867.									0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
Admitted since...									487 18 38 54	102 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	53 116 15 143	116 15 143 143	15 143 143 143	143 143 143 143	143 143 143 143		
Discharged									483 16 34 52	101 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	53 115 15 143	115 15 143 143	15 143 143 143	143 143 143 143	143 143 143 143		
Died									0 2 0 0	2 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
Remaining 31st December 1868									4 0 4 0	1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
Remained 31st December 1867.									0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
Admitted since...									487 18 38 54	102 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	53 116 15 143	116 15 143 143	15 143 143 143	143 143 143 143	143 143 143 143		
Discharged									483 16 34 52	101 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	53 115 15 143	115 15 143 143	15 143 143 143	143 143 143 143	143 143 143 143		
Died									0 2 0 0	2 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
Remaining 31st December 1868									4 0 4 0	1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
Remained 31st December 1867.									35 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	4 3 3 4	3 3 4 4	3 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4		
Admitted since...									2209 1 6 178	148 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	1287 445 111 542	445 111 542 542	111 542 542 542	542 542 542 542	542 542 542 542		
Discharged									2219 0 6 175	146 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	1288 447 142 542	447 142 542 542	142 542 542 542	542 542 542 542	542 542 542 542		
Died									0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
Remaining 31st December 1868									25 0 0 0	3 1 0 0	0 0 0 0	3 1 5 4	1 5 4 4	5 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4		
Remained 31st December 1867.									3 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	1 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4		
Admitted since...									774 5 22 74	148 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	66 374 225 459	374 225 459 459	225 459 459 459	459 459 459 459	459 459 459 459		
Discharged									776 5 21 74	148 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	67 375 227 461	375 227 461 461	227 461 461 461	461 461 461 461	461 461 461 461		
Died									0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
Remaining 31st December 1868									1 0 1 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 3 2 2	3 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2		
Remained 31st December 1867.									3 0 0 0	1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 5 6 6	5 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6		
Admitted since...									513 36 26 91	81 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	2396 531 590	531 590 590	531 590 590	590 590 590	590 590 590		
Discharged									512 36 26 91	80 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	2394 533 580	533 580 580	533 580 580	580 580 580	580 580 580		
Died									0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
Remaining 31st December 1868									0 0 0 0	1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 7 7 7	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7		
Remained 31st December 1867.									7 1 0 0	5 8 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 2 0 0	2 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
Admitted since...									576 11 12 293	598 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	13 355 69 758	355 69 758 758	69 758 758 758	758 758 758 758	758 758 758 758		
Discharged									578 11 12 286	598 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	12 351 65 765	351 65 765 765	65 765 765 765	765 765 765 765	765 765 765 765		
Died									0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
Remaining 31st December 1868									10 1 0 0	12 8 0 0	0 0 0 0	1 6 4 9	6 4 9 9	4 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9		

Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions for the year 1868.

CLASS II. CONSTITU-TIONAL DISEASES		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.								CLASS IV.		CLASS V. VIOLENT DISEASES.				Average daily number of Sick for the year.
Pythisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepato Constitutional Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Ner- vous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, etc. •	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.	Total.	
0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	
2	19	10	1	366	0	118	0	0	257	5	91	0	0	0	1,616	43
2	17	10	1	359	0	118	0	0	254	5	92	0	0	0	1,619	
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	2	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	
1	0	3	0	7	0	4	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	69	
8	27	78	0	1,031	0	314	0	0	1,238	20	150	0	0	0	5,976	
9	27	86	0	1,010	0	316	0	0	1,225	19	148	0	0	0	5,962	63
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	
0	0	1	0	27	0	2	0	0	15	1	6	0	0	0	79	
0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	77	
0	0	75	0	160	0	2	0	0	1,750	0	51	0	0	0	3,824	
0	0	78	0	158	0	2	0	0	1,748	0	50	0	0	0	3,859	58
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	3	0	0	0	4	
0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	50	221	6	150	0	26	0	0	384	23	119	0	0	0	2,005	
0	43	216	6	148	0	25	0	0	379	22	117	0	0	0	1,973	37
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	
0	2	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	24	
0	0	2	0	9	0	4	0	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	74	
1	48	203	5	1,043	0	347	0	8	2,020	101	271	0	0	0	9,012	
1	47	210	5	1,040	0	346	0	6	2,011	100	271	0	0	0	9,002	74
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	
0	1	0	0	12	0	3	0	2	13	2	3	0	0	0	78	
1	3	2	0	23	0	7	0	0	5	1	3	0	0	0	61	
21	89	391	2	1,457	0	768	0	5	1,704	88	543	0	0	0	7,165	
21	90	392	2	1,468	0	770	0	5	1,706	39	538	0	0	0	7,185	49
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
0	2	1	0	12	0	5	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	40	
2	3	0	0	19	0	7	0	0	10	2	7	0	0	0	71	
59	173	101	12	1,174	0	628	0	10	1,834	115	589	0	0	0	6,464	
61	173	98	12	1,168	0	624	0	9	1,831	115	587	0	0	0	6,432	44
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	3	3	0	25	0	11	0	1	18	2	9	0	0	0	103	
0	3	2	0	2	0	3	0	1	47	17	2	0	0	0	116	
11	125	100	10	590	0	383	0	23	3972	540	76	0	0	0	8,515	*
11	126	98	10	584	0	384	0	22	3989	536	75	0	0	0	8,508	45
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	2	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	30	21	8	0	0	0	123	

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of Out-Patients at the

CLASS I.										
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
OUT-PATIENTS.										
Male •	Lying-in Hospital.	Lunatic Asylum.	Leper Hospital.	Female Asylum.	Eye Infirmary.	Vesery.	Triplicane.	Dispensaries.	Intermittent, Remittent and Yellow Fevers.	Rheumatism.
Remained 31st December 1867.							8	4	1	14
Admitted since					561	338	29	447
Discharged					556	332	36	263
Died					0	2	4	0
Remaining 31st December 1868							13	8	0	5
Remained 31st December 1867.							3	0	0	1
Admitted since					438	6	9	554
Discharged					435	6	9	190
Died					0	0	0	1
Remaining 31st December 1868							6	0	0	11
Remained 31st December 1867.							0	0	0	32
Admitted since					0	0	0	2235
Discharged					0	0	0	2215
Died					0	0	0	0
Remaining 31st December 1868							0	0	0	52
Remained 31st December 1867.							0	0	0	0
Admitted since					0	0	0	0
Discharged					0	0	0	0
Died					0	0	0	0
Remaining 31st December 1868							0	0	0	0
Remained 31st December 1867.							0	0	0	0
Admitted since					0	0	0	0
Discharged					0	0	0	0
Died					0	0	0	0
Remaining 31st December 1868							0	0	0	0
Remained 31st December 1867.							0	0	0	0
Admitted since					0	0	0	0
Discharged					0	0	0	0
Died					0	0	0	0
Remaining 31st December 1868							0	0	0	0
Remained 31st December 1867.							0	0	0	0
Admitted since					0	0	0	0
Discharged					0	0	0	0
Died					0	0	0	0
Remaining 31st December 1868							0	0	0	0
Remained 31st December 1867.							0	0	0	0
Admitted since					0	0	0	0
Discharged					0	0	0	0
Died					0	0	0	0
Remaining 31st December 1868							0	0	0	0

Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions for the year 1868.

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of Out-Patients at the

Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions for the year 1868.

CLASS II. CONSTITU- TIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.						CLASS IV.		CLASS V. VIOLENT DISEASES.			Average daily number of Sick for the year.			
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Ner- vous System.	Anæstom.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, etc.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.	Total.	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	4	3	0	18	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	65	
2	155	171	0	2838	0	944	0	0	0	0	71	547	0	0	10,407	
2	157	167	2	2826	0	938	2	0	0	0	73	545	0	0	10,388	
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	
0	2	6	0	30	0	8	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	0	78	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	197	74	2	2147	0	678	0	0	0	0	97	260	0	0	7	
1	194	74	2	2145	0	675	0	0	0	1	96	260	0	0	9,094	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	9,070	
0	3	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	
0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	0	0	81	
4	80	87	11	274	0	125	0	0	0	981	48	276	0	1	0	3,594
3	80	85	11	271	0	124	0	0	0	983	50	272	0	1	0	3,579
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	11	
0	0	3	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	35	
1	5	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	9	3	1	0	0	45	
2	117	135	0	286	0	236	1	0	0	981	14	55	0	0	0	2,615
2	114	126	0	280	0	238	1	0	0	985	16	53	0	0	0	2,618
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
1	7	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	3	0	0	40	
0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	16	
1	27	85	5	412	2	117	0	2	711	38	60	0	0	0	0	3,290
1	27	88	4	405	1	117	0	1	708	86	59	0	0	0	0	3,274
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	
0	0	0	1	7	1	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	27	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	5	16	0	52	0	18	0	0	396	8	7	0	0	0	0	0
0	4	15	0	47	0	17	0	0	38	2	7	0	0	0	0	651
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	1	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	30	
0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	21	
2	40	85	0	599	0	180	0	0	746	5	7	0	0	0	0	2,818
1	87	83	0	598	0	174	0	0	741	0	76	0	0	0	0	2,795
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	
0	2	2	0	8	0	5	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	38	

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of Out-Patients at the

Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions for the year 1868.

CLASS II. CONSTITU- TIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.										CLASS IV.		CLASS V. VIOLENT DISEASES.				Average daily number of Sick for the year.
Phthisis Pulmonaria.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, etc.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.	Total.			
0	1	2	0	8	0	1	0	0	8	1	0	167	0	0	0	43		
2	149	113	61	201	0	387	0	0	1471	34	163	0	0	0	6,104	6,104		
2	144	114	61	202	0	384	0	0	1466	34	163	0	0	0	6,087	6,087		
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	47		
0	6	1	0	7	0	8	0	0	12	1	2	0	0	0	0	55		
0	2	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	33		
5	92	95	2	1034	0	461	1	0	917	23	154	0	0	0	0	5,074		
5	91	94	2	1029	0	459	1	0	916	22	154	0	0	0	0	5,062	29	
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3		
0	2	1	0	10	0	4	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	42		
0	2	24	51	4	2194	0	536	0	657	9	17	0	0	0	0	6,082		
1	23	50	4	2196	0	543	0	0	656	9	180	0	0	0	0	6,093	33	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
0	0	1	0	23	0	6	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	54		
0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	17		
3	21	14	4	617	6	193	0	0	839	8	255	0	0	0	0	3,323		
3	20	149	4	617	0	191	0	0	842	7	252	0	0	0	0	8,310		
0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	5		
0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	25		
0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	32		
2	49	217	6	511	0	175	0	0	1242	37	160	0	0	0	0	5,074		
2	49	215	0	510	0	173	0	0	1243	38	161	0	0	0	0	5,078	27	
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		
0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	25		
0	0	2	0	11	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	28		
0	41	32	0	416	0	103	1	1	589	5	143	0	0	0	0	1,903		
0	40	33	0	413	0	107	1	1	589	5	142	0	0	0	0	1,895		
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
0	1	0	0	14	0	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	32		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	23		
0	23	18	1	203	1	41	0	0	214	2	45	0	0	0	0	1,120		
0	23	21	1	199	1	40	0	0	214	2	43	0	0	0	0	1,123	11	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		
0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	16		

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of Out-Patients at the

					CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.									
OUT-PATIENTS.					Intermittent, Remittent and Yellow Fever.	Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilitic and Geno- rheal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.
Dispensaries.	Pollachy.	Ramnad.	Tonani.	Rajah- mundry.										
Remained 31st December 1867.	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	1	
Admitted since	522	28	9	29	25	0	0	49	220	99	270			
Discharged	526	27	9	29	24	0	0	50	222	99	270			
Died	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Remaining 31st December 1868	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1		
Remained 31st December 1867.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Admitted since	23	1	0	6	6	0	4	36	22	134				
Discharged	23	1	0	6	5	0	3	36	20	134				
Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Remaining 31st December 1868	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0		
Remained 31st December 1867.	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	6	6	6	3			
Admitted since	99	1	5	75	108	0	247	415	418	296				
Discharged	98	1	5	75	108	0	249	420	406	298				
Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Remaining 31st December 1868	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	18	1				
Remained 31st December 1867.	14	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	1	0				
Admitted since	563	0	0	50	79	0	458	208	179	113				
Discharged	573	0	0	49	79	0	453	204	161	107				
Died	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Remaining 31st December 1868	4	0	0	2	2	0	5	8	19	5				
Remained 31st December 1867.	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	4				
Admitted since	316	6	2	70	49	7	182	245	281	443				
Discharged	305	6	2	71	49	7	181	243	272	447				
Died	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Remaining 31st December 1868	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	10	0				
Remained 31st December 1867.	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0				
Admitted since	524	70	8	43	53	241	192	207	89	103				
Discharged	528	70	8	43	53	223	192	208	89	102				
Died	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0			
Remaining 31st December 1868	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1				
Remained 31st December 1867.	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	5				
Admitted since	475	5	0	55	36	0	62	267	100	229				
Discharged	478	5	0	55	37	0	61	265	95	232				
Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Remaining 31st December 1868	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	6	2				
Remained 31st December 1867.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Admitted since	128	1	6	31	47	1	116	89	15	74				
Discharged	119	1	6	29	46	1	115	87	18	74				
Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
Remaining 31st December 1868	9	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	0			

Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions for the year 1868.

CLASS II. CONSTITU- TIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.						CLASS IV.		CLASS V. VIOLENT DISEASES.				AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF SICK FOR THE YEAR.		
		Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, etc. *	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.
0	2	1	0	7	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	47
4	25	50	5	539	0	0	188	0	0	551	41	137	0	0	0	2,792
3	27	50	4	540	0	0	191	0	0	557	38	137	0	0	0	2,804
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	9
1	0	0	1	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	10	22	0	92	0	0	32	0	0	151	27	15	0	0	0	583
0	9	21	0	87	0	0	32	0	0	149	27	15	0	0	0	570
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	13
0	6	1	0	12	0	6	0	0	0	12	1	2	0	0	0	61
19	223	77	27	798	0	336	1	5	847	43	239	0	0	0	0	4,279
18	227	76	26	793	0	335	1	4	848	44	233	0	0	0	0	4,265
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	2	2	1	17	0	7	0	1	10	0	0	8	0	0	0	74
0	0	3	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	41
0	49	124	1	715	0	322	0	0	0	1030	11	51	0	0	0	3,953
0	44	125	1	708	0	317	0	0	0	1025	10	51	0	0	0	3,907
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	5	2	0	11	0	6	0	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	85
0	6	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	31
34	270	98	47	830	0	878	0	20	1167	58	450	0	0	0	0	4,953
34	271	98	48	831	0	374	0	19	1167	56	450	0	0	0	0	4,931
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
0	5	1	0	0	0	8	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	49
0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
0	48	109	0	1505	0	918	0	4	972	16	171	0	0	0	0	4,668
0	47	107	0	1503	0	316	0	4	971	16	171	0	0	0	0	4,646
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
0	1	2	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
0	1	3	0	8	0	7	0	0	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	47
6	32	94	1	520	0	355	0	3	1818	53	159	0	0	0	0	3,670
5	31	97	1	516	0	362	0	3	1819	52	159	0	0	0	0	3,675
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	2	3	8	0	0	0	0	42
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	15	56	0	156	0	79	0	0	428	4	116	0	0	0	0	1,362
0	15	53	0	153	0	76	0	0	423	3	114	0	0	0	0	1,328
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	3	0	8	0	1	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	30

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of Out-Patients at the

Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions for the year 1868.

CLASS II. CONSTITU- TIONAL DISEASES			CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.										CLASS VI.			CLASS V. VIOLENT DISEASES.			•		Average daily number of Sick for the year
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, etc.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.	Total.	•			•		
0	2	3	0	5	0	2	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	33					
2	43	86	0	513	0	319	0	826	38	131	0	0	0	0	0	3,224					
2	42	87	0	510	0	320	0	827	38	132	0	0	0	0	0	3,226					
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3					
0	2	2	0	8	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	28					
0	2	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32					
4	69	55	2	478	0	29	0	775	33	115	0	0	0	0	0	2,538					
3	69	55	2	485	0	29	0	769	31	114	0	0	0	0	0	2,540					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1					
0	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	29					
0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	20					
1	36	13	6	443	0	224	0	1	333	40	112	0	0	0	0	2,206					
1	36	12	7	439	0	222	0	1	333	39	109	0	0	0	0	2,201					
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4					
0	0	1	0	7	0	1	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	21					
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	15					
0	48	63	3	521	0	103	0	472	10	143	0	0	0	0	0	2,409					
0	48	62	3	518	0	103	0	471	10	143	0	0	0	0	0	2,393					
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1					
0	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	30					
0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	38					
2	94	125	16	1950	0	805	0	1601	23	460	0	0	0	0	0	8,234					
2	93	122	16	1955	0	800	0	1602	21	459	0	0	0	0	0	8,210					
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	9					
0	1	3	0	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	43					
0	3	1	0	11	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	37					
3	140	89	3	1678	1	408	0	771	33	267	0	0	0	0	0	5,925					
3	141	90	3	1674	1	407	0	769	33	267	0	0	0	0	0	5,915					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
0	2	0	0	15	0	4	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	47					
0	7	0	0	27	0	6	0	43	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	128					
8	118	291	0	1588	1	329	0	2983	108	183	0	0	0	0	0	7,797					
6	118	279	0	1582	1	324	0	2939	108	179	0	0	0	0	0	7,750					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2	7	12	0	33	0	11	0	0	37	3	9	0	0	0	0	175					

GENERAL ABSTRACT of

OUT-PATIENTS.	CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.									
	Intermittent, Remittent and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis and Gonor- rhoeal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.
Remained 31st December 1867 ...	46	0	4	7	10	0	3	45	238	49
Admitted since	1,361	163	363	392	450	126	167	832	1833	1163
Discharged	1,309	184	333	300	301	73	163	823	1732	1147
Died --	66	26	26	86	148	53	0	13	52	23
Remaining 31st December 1868 ...	32	3	8	18	8	0	7	41	237	42

the preceding Return.

CLASS II. CONSTITU- TIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.						CLASS IV.		CLASS V. VIOLENT DISEASES.			Average daily number of Sick for the year.		
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Ner- vous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, etc.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.	
14	59	15	3	116	0	150	1	2	85	131	99	0	0	1	1,078
170	920	230	64	1986	12	579	6	56	1733	1,940	2018	0	0	16	16,580
113	735	216	52	1891	12	481	2	43	1614	1,813	1883	0	0	15	15,238
64	189	23	10	56	0	97	5	13	123	127	117	0	0	2	1,819
7	55	6	5	155	0	151	0	2	81	131	117	0	0	0	1,101

GENERAL ABSTRACT of

OUT-PATIENTS.	CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.									
	Intermittent, Remittent and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilitic and Gonor- rheal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.
Remained 31st Dec. 1867 ...	452	18	1	39	63	2	52	204	160	225
Admitted since ...	31,561	1173	276	3760	5486	295	15,902	18,011	10,573	25,383
Discharged ...	31,659	1147	263	3741	5677	268	15,898	18,002	10,489	25,333
Died ...	12	10	5	11	14	29	0	2	3	7
Remaining 31st Dec. 1868.	342	32	9	47	58	0	56	211	241	268

the preceding Return.

CLASS II. CONSTITU- TIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.										CLASS. IV.		CLASS V. VIOLENT DISEASES.		Average daily number of Sick for the year.
		Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens	Other Diseases of Ner- vous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, etc.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle	Corporal Punishment,	Other Violent Deaths.
5	97	85	6	460	0	149	0	3	425	48	113	0	0	0	0	2,605
307	4721	7602	304	50,797	8	18,982	5	137	67,939	2,696	12,010	0	166	1	66	2,78,195
293	4692	7568	304	50,680	6	18,931	5	131	67,887	2,665	11,958	0	166	2,77,664	2368	
7	17	9	1	5	1	35	0	1	29	20	15	0	0	0	0	233
12	109	110	5	572	1	165	0	8	448	59	150	0	0	0	0	2,903

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Department :—

(Here enter 28th July 1869, No. 281.)

ORDER THEREON, 9th May 1870, No. 578.

The public health during 1868-69 is shown by the Reports on the Civil Dispensaries, submitted by the Inspector-General, to have been good. There was a remarkable absence of cholera in an epidemic form; the outbreak in the town of Salem, which was at first alarming, was not of long duration, the disease proving unusually amenable to treatment.

2. The Government notice with satisfaction that, in addition to other measures which were actively taken, the system of house-to-house visitation was introduced on this occasion, and was attended with much success. It is very desirable that this system should be generally observed on the occurrence of epidemic disease; and the Government request the Inspector-General to impress upon the Civil Surgeons and the medical subordinates generally its importance.

3. The Reports afford satisfactory evidence, that very considerable progress has been made, by the Municipalities throughout the Presidency, in improving the sanitary condition of the towns committed to their charge.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council has great pleasure in acknowledging the continued liberality shown by the Maharejah of Vizianagram, the Rajah of Venkatagerry, and the Zenindars of Pittapur and Kimedy in the support of Dispensaries, and in the instruction of medical pupils.

5. His Excellency has learnt with regret the untimely death, at Tanjore, of Chundraprakasa Mopinar, a liberal benefactor to the Combaconum Dispensary and to the Combaconum College.

6. The Collectors should impress on the native gentlemen, who are willing to aid in the medical training of pupils, the absolute necessity of carefully selecting the pupils, and that, if possible, they should be acquainted with the English language.

7. The returns furnished exhibit a net increase of 23,192 in the total of patients treated in Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1868, as compared with 1867. Of this increase 1,681 is due to in-patients, and 21,491 to out-patients. The actual numbers treated during the year were :—

In-patients.....	17,658
Out-patients	280,800
Total ...	<u>298,458</u>

8. There would seem to have been but little progress in the financial condition of the Dispensaries. The total funded capital, at the end of 1868, amounted to Rupees 4,05,217-3-8, against Rupees 4,10,503-15-2 in 1867. The decrease is ascribed to a large expenditure having been incurred in repairs and additions to the Dispensary at Palamcottah, and to the purchase of a house for a new Dispensary at Tranquebar. The total capital in 1868, including cash balances, was Rupees 4,69,850-9-1, or Rupees 29,613-15-1 in excess of the capital and cash balance in the preceding year.

9. The donations and subscriptions during the year were from Europeans Rupees 16,545, Natives Rupees 56,472. The former exhibits, as compared with 1867, an increase of Rupees 862; the latter a decrease of Rupees 13,408. The Government contribution amounted to Rupees 1,01,280, or Rupees 21,845 in excess of the amount contributed in 1867. The increase is consequent on the new scale of pay of the Medical Subordinate Department having come into operation in 1868, and to an increase in "Servants' wages," and in the cost of "European medicine."

(True Extract.)

R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

